









J. G. Blaine
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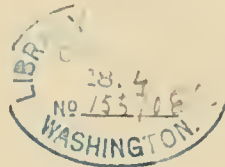
THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
II.

BIOGRAPHIES
OF MEMBERS OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF
THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

By WILLIAM HORATIO BARNES.

WITH PORTRAITS ON STEEL.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

A Brief Biographical Sketch.

BY HON. FREDERICK WATTS, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

HE Speaker of the House of Representatives, though for more than twenty years a citizen of Maine, and in his public career entirely identified with that State, was born and reared in Pennsylvania. His family were of the old Colonial stock, of Scotch origin, of the Presbyterian type, and were among the earliest, most prominent, and most honorable settlers of the Cumberland valley. Middlesex, the well-known seat of his great-grandfather, near the town of Carlisle, was part of the large landed possessions which made Ephraim Blaine one of the wealthiest men of interior Pennsylvania at that early day. But his chief distinction did not lie in his wealth, for he was a most patriotic man, devoted heart and soul and purse to the cause of the American Revolution. At the beginning of the great conflict he was a colonel of the Pennsylvania line, but was soon transferred to the Department of Supplies, his superior business qualifications, large personal credit, and intimate knowledge of the resources of the Middle States, peculiarly fitting him for that service. At first acting as Assistant Commissary General, he was, on the transfer of General Nathaniel Greene to field service, in 1778, appointed his successor as Commissary General of the Northern Department, which was in effect Commissary General of the entire Continental Army. In this great field of patriotic duty Colonel Blaine won a splendid reputation. Through himself and immediate friends he was able at different times, when the Continental treasury was empty, to advance large sums of money towards purchasing supplies for the Army; and during the terrible

winter at Valley Forge, Washington attributed the preservation of his troops from absolute starvation to the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts of Colonel Blaine. The high esteem in which Colonel Blaine was held by Washington and his great compatriot leaders in the Revolution is attested by numerous letters from them, official and unofficial, still in the possession of Colonel Blaine's descendants in this State. It is yet one of the pleasing local traditions of Carlisle that in 1793, when the Whisky Insurrection arose in the western counties, President Washington, accompanied by his Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, Hamilton and Knox, on their way to the scene of the trouble, halted for many days at Middlesex as the guests of Colonel Blaine, and while there heard of the dispersion of the insurgents and returned to Philadelphia. Their visit was the occasion of a most lavish hospitality and old-fashioned merry-making, and was long remembered with pleasure by the generation of Carlisle residents who have just passed away.

The immediate subject of this sketch, James Gillespie Blaine, was born in Washington County, in the year 1830, at Indian Hill, on the Monongahela River, the well-known home of his maternal grandfather, Neal Gillespie, one of the prominent pioneers of Western Pennsylvania—a man of distinguished ability and high character. The Speaker, therefore, on both sides of his house was entitled to an inheritance of talent and character, with all the refinements which the highest social connections could bestow. He enjoyed, also, superior educational advantages in his early youth, and graduated at Washington College in 1847, when only seventeen years of age, at the head of a large and distinguished class. For two or three years after graduation he was a teacher in a southern college, and then, after studying law but not entering upon its practice, he devoted himself to the editorial profession, and after a brief experience therein in Pennsylvania, he removed in 1853 to Maine, and became successively chief editor of the "Kennebec Journal" and "Portland Daily Advertiser." His success in editorial life was rapid, marked, and brilliant. He had acquired by

natural taste and assiduous study a strong and comprehensive grasp of all the political questions at issue, and his knowledge of the *personnel* of parties throughout the Union was wonderfully extensive and accurate, and is to-day probably superior to that of any other man in public life. Almost simultaneously with the high rank assumed and maintained by Mr. Blaine as an editorial writer, he developed a marked talent for public speaking, and was very soon recognized, both in debate and on the platform, as a man of immense power, tact, and resource. In the Fremont campaign of 1856, when only twenty-six years old, he especially distinguished himself, not in Maine alone, but in other States where he addressed large masses of people. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and was reelected annually until 1862, when he was chosen to represent his district in Congress. In the Maine Legislature he took very high rank, and the last two years of his service—1861 and 1862—he was chosen Speaker, and exhibited in the discharge of his duties that large parliamentary knowledge which has so greatly distinguished him in his present position. For this summary of Mr. Blaine's early career in Maine the writer is indebted to an eminent citizen of that State, not now in public life, but highly honored wherever known.

Mr. Blaine took his seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1863, in the very midst of the war, and was among the most zealous and earnest of the many promising young men of that Congress in support of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Almost from the day of his entrance, he has maintained an advanced position among the Republican leaders of the House—not rashly radical, but steadily progressive, firm, honest, fearless, and liberal. During Mr. Blaine's long service on the floor he took a very active and prominent part in the proceedings of the House, and was intimately connected with all the leading measures of legislation. There is not space in such a sketch as this to go into any detailed history of Mr. Blaine's career in Congress, nor of the measures which he has been prominent in originating, nor of the debates wherein he has been conspicuously engaged. That task may well

be postponed to a later day, and left to other hands. An examination of the "Congressional Globe," however, will show many speeches of Mr. Blaine that are well worth preserving. One delivered by him in April, 1864, on the "Ability of the American People to Suppress the Rebellion and Maintain the Union," attracted great attention and elicited warm commendation. It was circulated as a campaign document by the Republicans in 1864, and brought Mr. Blaine prominently before the whole country.

It was Mr. Blaine's fortune to be somewhat conspicuously associated with the origin and molding of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and his brief speeches in support of the main provisions of that amendment, relating to representation and citizenship, were valuable contributions to the deliberations of the House. The three great Constitutional Amendments were completed in three successive Congresses, and each received the cordial support and untiring labors of Mr. Blaine. A speech made by Mr. Blaine against the expediency of the cotton tax, as levied in the Internal Revenue laws of 1862, also attracted great attention, and was believed to be very influential in securing its early repeal after the close of the war.

These several speeches are selected, not as being abler or better than many others made by Mr. Blaine, but as having attracted special observation from their recognized influence on legislation and public opinion. But it was not wholly or chiefly as a debater that Mr. Blaine won distinction in the House. He was a laborious and industrious committeeman, very rapid and very thorough in his mode of work. Associated with Thaddeus Stevens on the important Committee of Appropriations, he attracted the old man's friendship and admiration for his faithful and competent dispatch of business. And though they often differed in the House on public measures, Mr. Stevens always treated Mr. Blaine with warm regard and confidence, and not long before he died he said to a Pennsylvania friend that "Blaine, of Maine, had shown as great aptitude and ability for the higher walks of public life as any man that had come to Congress during his period of service."

The reputation acquired by Mr. Blaine on the floor of the House, has been largely augmented by his service as Speaker. He is now in his third term in that high office, and it is only reflecting the judgment of men of both parties to state that his administration of the duties of the chair has been distinguished by great ability, by a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, by a singularly accurate acquaintance with the precedents in the government of the House, by an almost marvelous rapidity and clearness in the decision of controverted points, and in the general dispatch of business, and, above all, by a generous regard for the rights of the minority and a rigid impartiality and fearlessness in the enforcement of the rules. His decisions, when appealed from, have been upheld by an overwhelming majority of the House—political opponents as cordially sustaining him as political friends. Without seeking to make comparisons or to bestow undue praise, it is not too much to say that no one of his predecessors has ever gained a more honorable fame in the office than is universally accorded to the present occupant of the chair.

The geographical and personal facts in connection with Mr. Blaine's public career are peculiar, if not indeed unprecedented. So far as known to the writer, Mr. Blaine is the only man born, reared and educated west of the Alleghany Mountains, that has removed to New England and assumed the position of a leader. The same venerable citizen of Maine already quoted, furnishes the following interesting paragraph in this connection :

"Almost from the day of his assuming editorial charge of the 'Kennebec Journal,' at the early age of twenty-three, Mr. Blaine sprang into a position
"of great influence in the politics and policy of Maine. At twenty-five he
"was a leading power in the councils of the Republican Party, so recognized
"by Fessenden, Hamlin, the two Morrills, and others then and still prominent
"in the State. Before he was twenty-nine he was chosen Chairman of the
"Executive Committee of the Republican organization in Maine—a position
"he has held ever since, and from which he has practically shaped and
"directed every political campaign in the State—always leading his party
"to brilliant victory. Had Mr. Blaine been New England born, he would
"probably not have received such rapid advancement at so early an age, even
"with the same ability he possessed. But there was a sort of Western *dash*
"about him that took with us Down Easters, an expression of frankness,

"candor and confidence that gave him, from the start, a very strong and permanent hold on our people, and as the foundation of all, a pure character and a masterly ability equal to all demands made upon him."

It is this somewhat remarkable career that has imparted to Mr. Blaine, both in his manners and his modes of thought, a sort of unprovincial *caste*—so that it is often said in the House of Representatives that no one could tell by personal intercourse with the Speaker whether he was a New Englander, a Middle State man, or a Westerner; he presents indeed a happy combination of all three.

Mr. Blaine is in the early prime of life, having just completed his forty-fourth year. He has a robust constitution and powerful *physique*, well preserved by careful and temperate habits of life, capable of enduring great labor and accustomed to it. He possesses a mind singularly well trained and evenly balanced, with all his powers at command, with a memory for dates and historical facts quite extraordinary, with a remarkable readiness to think on his feet, and to say the right word at the right time. His judgment is cool, his impulses generous, and his decisions and purposes tenaciously adhered to. Genial and affable in manner, not too ready to form intimacies, but unchangeably true to friends when friendship is once declared. In private life his name and fame are unsullied even by a whisper, and his public career has been known and read of all men as upright, true, and just. Fortunate in business associations and business enterprises in his native State, he is amply independent without possessing large wealth, and is able to devote himself to the public service with an ambition as honorable as it has thus far been successful. The writer has personally known Mr. Blaine's family through three generations, and with no motive but to do justice to the worthy descendant of an honored ancestry he submits this brief sketch as a suitable accompaniment to the admirably engraved likeness with which the publishers preface this volume.

June, 1874.



A. H. Burleigh

JOHN H. BURLEIGH.



JOHN HOLMES BURLEIGH was born in South Berwick, Maine, Oct. 22, 1822. His father, Hon. William Burleigh, was a member of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and member elect of the Twentieth Congress at the time of his death, in July, 1827. John was the youngest of three sons, and when he was sixteen, the property left by his father having been exhausted, he was compelled by necessity to go to sea before the mast at seven dollars a month. He became an able seaman, and was successively second mate, chief mate, and captain of a ship sailing on foreign voyages. He sailed several times around the world. He was married October 28, 1850, to Miss Matilda Buffum, who accompanied him on a voyage around Cape Horn to Calcutta, and thence homeward by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Burleigh had all the variety of adventure attendant upon seafaring life. His ship was dismantled in a hurricane off the Island of Bermuda, and wrecked on one of the Orkney Islands. He had several narrow escapes with his life.

He finally abandoned the sea in 1853, and went with his brother into the foundry business, in which they were very successful. Two years later he aided in forming a wool manufacturing corporation in his native town, of which he became agent and treasurer. He has been for several years President of the South Berwick National Bank, and of the Savings Bank of the same town.

In politics he was a Republican from the first. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1862, 1864, 1866, and 1872. He was chosen by his party, in the State Legislature of 1864, delegate at large to the Baltimore National Convention that


nominated Lincoln and Johnson. In 1872 he was elected a Representative from the First District of Maine to the Forty-third Congress, by a majority of two thousand two hundred and sixty-nine votes over William H. Clifford, Democrat. He served on the Committee on Naval Affairs, and, without being prominent in debate, was faithful in the discharge of all his duties as a Representative.

Mr. Burleigh has been remarkably successful in all his undertakings. He is an active member of the Congregational Church; and is a liberal promoter of religious, moral, and benevolent enterprises.



Wm. L. Lyle

WILLIAM P. FRYE.

ILLIAM P. FRYE was born at Lewiston, Maine, September 2, 1831. His father, Col. John M. Frye, one of the earliest of the leading and successful manufacturers of Maine, is a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment, and great energy. William P. Frye entered Bowdoin College at the age of fifteen, and graduated in September, 1850. He studied law in the office of Henry C. Lowell, at Rockland, for a year, and completed his legal studies at Portland, in the office of Hon. William P. Fessenden. In 1853 he opened a law office in Rockland, and then married the daughter of Captain A. G. Spear, of that city. After two years he removed to Lewiston, where he practiced his profession with much success. He obtained a large business as an advocate, and when elected to Congress had as extensive a practice as any lawyer in the State.

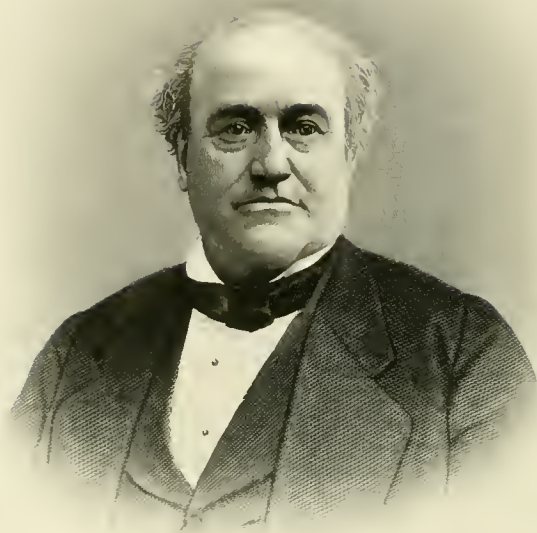
Soon after removing to Lewiston he was elected Register of Probate, and after holding the office three years he resigned. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the State Legislature, in which he was Chairman of the Military Committee, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In these positions he had much to do in shaping important State legislation during the first two years of the war. He was active in enlisting troops, and by his own efforts raised over a thousand soldiers for the war. In 1864 he was a Republican presidential elector. In that campaign, and in the subsequent one which resulted in the election of General Grant to the Presidency, he made numerous stump speeches in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. In 1864 and for four years succeeding he was City Solicitor. In 1866 and 1867 he was Mayor of Lewiston. In 1867 he was again a member of the State Legislature. After a warm contest with Gen. George

F. Shepley he was nominated and elected Attorney-general, held the office three terms, and then declined a re-election.

In addition to these numerous and important political offices Mr. Frye has held several business positions involving a high degree of trust and responsibility. He is a director in two banks, in a railroad company, and in three manufacturing companies, of one of which he is president.

In 1870 he was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of his district as their candidate for representative in the Forty-second Congress, and was elected by twenty-five hundred majority. During that Congress he did valuable service on the floor of the House and as a member of the Committee on Claims. He was re-elected by about five thousand majority to the Forty-third Congress, in which he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Library, and member of the Committee on the Judiciary. Meanwhile he has rendered valuable service to his party as a member of the Republican National Committee, and of the Maine Republican State Committee, on which he has served for five years.

Mr. Frye is one of the ablest speakers on the floor of the House. Having a pleasing and powerful voice, a ready command of appropriate language, and abundant resources of logical argument and rhetorical illustration, he is a very effective debater and popular orator.



Samuel F. Hershey

SAMUEL F. HERSEY.



SAMUEL F. HERSEY was born at Sumner, Oxford County, Maine, April 13, 1812. He received an academic education at Hebron Academy. In 1832 he removed to Penobscot County, and soon after embarked in mercantile pursuits. He was actuated early in life by a laudable ambition to attain an honorable position as a business man and citizen of his native State. His entering upon business pursuits at so early an age tended to strengthen and develop a mind naturally active. His sterling integrity, combined with close application, has contributed in a large measure to realize his youthful ambition.

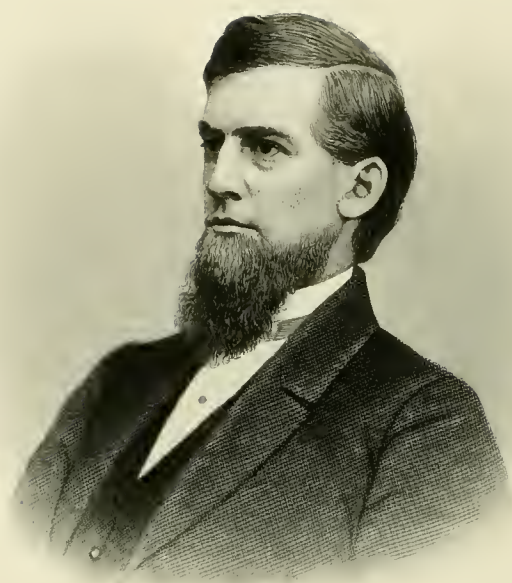
Foreseeing the demand for that great staple, lumber, which the rapid growth of the country would create, he invested in timber land at a time when it was considered hazardous by cautious business men ; but his judgment has been fully confirmed by the results, which are an ample fortune, and a position in the front rank of business men of his State. In 1854 he extended his operations to Minnesota, combining the manufacture of lumber with mercantile pursuits, and investing more extensively in timber land, so that his operations have become almost colossal. Navigation, a most important interest in his State, has shared his attention, and received the investment of his capital. He served for a number of years as President of one of the State banks.

With all these extended business relations Mr. Hersey has by no means neglected the social, educational, and economical reforms which have agitated the country, contributing both time and money to their advancement. He was a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1842, 1857, 1865, 1867, and 1869. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1851 and 1852. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and was one of its

Vice-Presidents. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, and was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1864 to 1868.

Mr. Hersey was active in the organization of the militia of Maine, in which he successively held the offices of captain, colonel, brigadier, and major-general. Early in the late civil war he was Assistant Paymaster-general of Maine, and as such provided money for paying four regiments of volunteers, when funds were wanting from public appropriations.

In 1872 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Maine as their candidate for representative in the Forty-third Congress, and was elected by an unprecedented majority. He brought to the discharge of the duties of his new position an honest purpose, rare business ability, and an accurate knowledge of the needs of the country. During a portion of this Congress he was prevented from active participation in the proceedings from a condition of ill-health which prostrated his physical strength and greatly changed his personal appearance. The accompanying engraving represents him as he was at the period of his election to Congress. His constituents manifested their high appreciation of him as a man and a representative by a unanimous renomination to Congress.



Eugene Hale.

EUGENE HALE.



EUGENE HALE was born at Turner, Oxford County, Maine, June 9, 1836. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. He was soon after elected County Attorney for Hancock County, and held the office for nine successive years, discharging the duties of this position with industry and ability. As a lawyer he won his way steadily in the favor and confidence of his fellow-citizens, devoting his whole time to his large professional practice.

He was a Republican and as such was elected to the Legislature of Maine, in which he served during the sessions of 1867 and 1868. In the Legislature he attracted attention by his ability in debate and his faithful attention to his duties. Immediately on the close of this service he was elected to the Forty-first Congress, in which he took his seat in March, 1869. Mr. Hale's first speech in the House was on the occasion of the announcement of the death of Mr. Fessenden. He closed his eloquent eulogy of the distinguished Senator with the following words:—

“ Mr. Speaker, our own State mourns an honored son, and the nation has lost a tried and faithful public servant. Those who have for years taken part in our national Government will miss the leader who was yet the comrade in this, that he took upon himself his full share of the burden and work of the day. But to the young men who are just entering public life the deprivation is even greater. That life, with its temptations and seductions, is all before us. There are tricks and shams and intimidations that are set as pitfalls in our paths. With much that is noble and inspiring about us, there are manifold inclinations to sloth, to fickleness, and, it may be, to corruption. Who can tell whether he has not already

set his feet in the way that leads down to moral death? We need the tones of that voice which never directed the coward's retreat; the splendid calm of that clear face that kept its serenity when the battle around him was at its thickest; we need the actual sight of and association with him, and all such as he was, who by example and precept elevate our aims, establish our character, and make us truly public servants for the public good. And for him who, connected with public affairs, seeks to build up an honorable reputation, what better course can be given than to emulate the steadfastness, the sobriety, the justice of William Pitt Fessenden?"

Mr. Hale spoke at length against the bill providing for an increase in the number of representatives in Congress, taking the ground that the public business would suffer thereby and that in time the practice of absenteeism would grow up as it has in the British House of Commons.

During his entire service in Congress he has taken a deep interest in the American navy, and from the first advocated the maintenance of a respectable and well manned naval establishment. He opposed the project for giving actual rank to the staff corps of the navy, and has been regarded as a sympathiser with the line in the controversy which for a time gave so much trouble to the Navy Department.

In the Forty-first Congress he took part in the discussion of several election cases and in the tariff debate upon the bill reported by Mr. Schenck in 1870. On the bill to Revive the Navigation Interests of the United States he spoke several times, and on May 19, 1870, delivered a speech in which he argued strongly against admitting foreign-built vessels to receive American registers.

In the Forty-second Congress Mr. Hale introduced and pushed to its passage in the House the General Amnesty Bill, which, in almost the exact language of his bill afterward became the law. He also carried through the House after a long debate and struggle a bill removing all duties upon imported salt. He served in this Congress on the Committees on Appropriations and Elections. He took charge of all naval appropriations.

He further pushed the measure for the relief of American shipping, and on January 15, and 22, 1872, made a speech in which he predicted that the American wooden ship would again take a prominent part in the carrying trade of the world.

He delivered an elaborate speech May 22, 1872, upon the public expenditures, showing the record of the Republican party and General Grant's administration in a favorable light. He has always maintained that the House of Representatives should jealously guard its sole right to originate revenue bills, claiming that the right involves the power to select the objects from which revenue is to be derived and that the Senate cannot extend that selection. He submitted amendments to the bill regulating the seizure of merchants' books and papers which limited the power of Custom-house officials and he earnestly opposed the enactments which afterward gave rise to what are known as the "Sanborn contracts." He framed and carried through appropriations for life-saving stations, and spoke for the bill which provided for building ten new sloops of war and against the claims of insurance companies to a part of the Geneva Award Fund.

Re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, he served again on the Committee on Appropriations, being its second member, and as chairman of the Special Committee on the Repeal of the Salary Bill. Under his lead the bill repealing the Increase of Salaries for Senators, Representatives, and Departmental Officers was passed in January, 1874, after weeks of earnest and sometimes exciting debate. He spoke in favor of the repeal of the "Sanborn Contracts," against the Government embroiling the country in war over the *Virginius*' case, and many times in favor of cutting down superfluous force in the civil service of the Government. He was from the beginning a determined opponent of the project to commit Congress to the support of the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration, and in the debate which took place in May, 1874, took the lead of the opposition, delivering a long speech against the appropriation bill giving three millions of dollars to the enterprise, in which he showed the record of its projectors when the corporation was started pledging them-

selves never to call upon the Government, and predicting that if the bill passed ten millions would ultimately be taken from the Treasury for a scheme which at best promised an entire or partial failure in its international features. The House refused to order the bill to a third reading, and it was recommitted to the special committee having it in charge.

At the close of the first session of the Forty-third Congress Mr. Hale was tendered by President Grant a position in his Cabinet as Postmaster-general, but he declined the honor. He had just been unanimously renominated for his fourth election to Congress. He was married on the 20th day of December, 1871, to Miss Mary Douglass Chandler, only daughter of Hon. Z. Chandler, United States Senator from the State of Michigan.

Mr. Hale is a gentleman of pleasing personal appearance, and very graceful in his manner as a public speaker. Although possessing a physical frame apparently by no means strong, he has a powerful voice, which, when he is addressing the House, penetrates the remotest parts of the hall and galleries. He is an able debater, and most fearless in his antagonism to whatever he regards as opposed to the interests of the Government or the people.



W. H. P. S.

HOSEA W. PARKER.



HOSEA W. PARKER was born in Lempster, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, May 30, 1833. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the town. His father, Benjamin Parker, was a man much beloved and honored by his fellow-townsmen. He died when the subject of this sketch was twelve years old. With a brother three years older, he assumed the responsibility of carrying on the farm under the guidance of a sterling New England mother, who still survives. His early education was in the public schools of his native town. He prepared for college at the Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, Vermont, and entered Tufts College, Massachusetts. He taught school during his vacations, and was very successful. From the force of circumstances, and impatience to engage in the active duties of life, he did not graduate, but left college in the second year of the course. He commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly a member of Congress and Commissioner of Patents. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in the following year settled in Claremont, where he has practiced his profession with success, building up a business as extensive as that of any lawyer in the county. He was married May 30, 1861, to Miss Caroline Lovisa Southgate, of Bridgewater, Vermont. He began his public political course in 1859 as a Representative from his native town to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in the following year. Although but twenty-six when elected to this position, he took quite a prominent part in legislation, both as a speaker and by service on important committees. He served several terms as a member of the State Democratic Committee, and of the New York National Democratic Convention in 1868. He was the candidate of his party for State Senator in 1867, and in

1869 was nominated for Congress. In 1871 he was elected a Representative from the Third New Hampshire District to the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat, in a District which had for many years been largely Republican.

His first political speeches, before he had attained his majority, were made in opposition to the "Know-Nothing organization," which took the government of the State from the Democratic party. Mr. Parker was known as a war Democrat. He did much to promote enlistments, thereby aiding the State in making up its quota of troops. The brief sketches given of him at the time of his election by the press of both parties were exceedingly flattering. Says one—a Republican journal—"His character is above reproach." Says another—Democratic—"He will always be a terror to evil-doers." He is a natural and pleasing speaker, and is bold and fearless in advocating what he believes to be right, though in no sense a Radical.

In the Forty-second Congress he served on the Committee on Education and Labor. Among his more important speeches were those on the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands; in favor of reimbursing William and Mary College, Virginia, for losses sustained in the war; and against the proposed National System of Education. He was active in his efforts to bring about a reform in what he regarded as unjust and unequal legislation, always voting and speaking against all propositions to favor the few at the expense of the many. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Patents and the Committee on Mileage. He distinguished himself by his fearless opposition to all patent monopolies as at variance with the interests of the people and opposed to public policy.

AUSTIN F. PIKE.



AUSTIN F. PIKE was born October 16, 1819. He received an academic education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Merrimac County in July, 1845, and has been in active practice in New Hampshire ever since. In politics he has been a member of the Republican party from its formation. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton, in 1856. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1858 and 1859.

Mr. Pike received numerous evidences of the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his frequent elections to represent them in the State Legislature. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1850, 1851, 1852, 1865, and 1866, and during the last two years was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1857 and 1858, and was President of the Senate during the last year.

In 1872 Mr. Pike was elected a Representative from New Hampshire to the Forty-third Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Elections and the Committee on Public Expenditures. During the first session of his service in the House Mr. Pike was an industrious Representative, assiduously attentive to all his duties, without occupying much time in speech-making on the floor. In the course of a discussion pending an election case, in which he had with a majority of his committee reported in favor of seating a Republican contestant, he affirmed that his verdict was not the result of his political opinion, but of a judgment independent of political considerations. He thus felicitously announced a principle which should control in the consideration of all contested election cases.

WILLIAM B. SMALL.



WILLIAM B. SMALL was elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress from the First District of New Hampshire, comprising the counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, and Strafford. He was elected as a Republican, and served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

His first speech in the House of Representatives, delivered February 14, 1874, was on the subject of Finance. He commenced by stating that he was a new member, and made "no pretensions to financial wisdom," and proceeded to criticise in severe terms the failure of Congress to meet the emergency occasioned by the panic. "We have driveled on," he said, "and accomplished nothing until the patient shows some signs of improvement from its own inherent strength." He opposed the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, "to Amend the Several Acts Providing a National Currency, and to Establish Free Banking." He quoted largely from Alison's "History of Europe" to show the disastrous results which followed an enormous inflation of the currency in England in 1844, "resulting in the railroad mania and other wild speculations such as no country on the globe had ever known." He maintained that there could be no such thing as resumption by legislative enactment. "It is a financial and commercial measure, and must be reached by financial and commercial means. With a drain of \$100,000,000 annually to pay the interest on our foreign debt, and with the balance of trade generally against us, resumption is simply impossible. First—prepare the way; stop the drain; protect domestic industry; increase your productions; diminish your imports; encourage ship-building, and save the \$70,000,000 paid annually to foreign ship owners."



Luke P. Poland

LUKE P. POLAND.



LUKE P. POLAND was born in Westford, Vermont, November 1, 1815. He attended such district schools as the region afforded during his early boyhood. When twelve years old he went for about two years as errand-boy, hostler, and clerk, to live with an excellent man who kept a store in the village. There he learned to write a good hand, to keep accounts, to cast interest, and acquired some knowledge of the common modes of business. Then for four years he lived at home, helping his father carry on a small farm, run a saw-mill on the village brook, and do service in his trade as a house-carpenter. When seventeen years old he went to an academy for a term of five months, and this "finished" him in the schools. He manifested an unusual fondness for reading, and devoured with eagerness the few books which that remote and rustic neighborhood contained. When fifteen years of age he told his father he thought he could do better for himself than to be a carpenter. His father being unable to do more for him, told him he was free to go forth and take his chances for making headway in the world. So, with his spare shirt and stockings tied up in a handkerchief, he went to the neighboring village of Morristown, and taught a district school during the winter, and in the spring he began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and continued in practice until 1848, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. For several years he had come to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the Circuit consisting of Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington Counties, and in these counties he was probably engaged in the trial of more causes than any other single lawyer during the same period. Judge Charles Davis had for two years held the office to which Judge Poland was elected in 1848. In Vermont the

Judges of the Supreme Court are elected annually by the joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives. Judge Davis had always been a Whig, and Judge Poland a Democrat.

That he was elected over such a competitor as Judge Davis, by a legislature composed in large majority of Whigs, at so early an age, is of itself ample proof of the public estimate of his ability as a lawyer and character as a citizen. That he received eighteen successive elections, all but the first by *viva voce* vote, is decisive proof that he adequately sustained himself in that high position.

The mental qualities and the traits of character, the exercise and development of which had raised their possessor so rapidly to his high standing as a lawyer, marked and distinguished him as a Judge. With a mind of great native strength, quick in its perceptions, rapid in its operations, given to reasoning by a practical, direct, and forcible logic, he easily and with a kind of spontaneous gracefulness addressed himself to judicial duties in a manner which showed that in making him Judge the State had put "the right man in the right place." None have held that position in Vermont who more effectively, uprightly, and acceptably have ministered in the dispensing of justice according to the principles and forms of law. With a self-possessed placidity and deliberateness of manner that never failed him, with a fortitude and firmness that were strangers to fear or wavering, he was at the same time courteous, complaisant, and kind, so that while the most service-hardened, confident, and capacious members of the bar yielded in differential subordination to the power above them, the most inexperienced and diffident were inspired with courage and confidence in their efforts to do professional service in the courts over which Judge Poland presided.

Hon. James Barrett, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and for many years one of Judge Poland's associates at the bar, says in a communication to the author: "In thirty years' conversancy with the bench and bar of Vermont, it has not been my fortune to know any other instance in which the presiding Judge in his *nisi prius* Circuit has been so uniformly and by the spontaneous acquiescence of the bar so emphatically 'the end of the law' in

LUKE P. POLAND.

all things appertaining to the business of these courts. As Judge in the Supreme Court sitting in bank, his adaptedness to the place was equally manifest. His mastery of the principles of the law, his discriminating apprehension of the principles involved in the specific case in hand, his facility in developing by logical processes and practical illustrations the proper applications and results of those principles, are very strikingly evinced in the judicial opinions drawn up by him contained in the Vermont Reports. His memory of cases in which particular points have been decided, is extraordinary; and this memory is accompanied by a very full and accurate apprehension of the very points, and grounds, and reasons of the judgment. Some of the cases, in which he drew the opinion of the Court, stand forth as leading cases, and his treatment of the subjects involved ranks with the best specimens of judicial disquisition."

Since leaving the bench Judge Poland has engaged somewhat in the practice of the law, appearing in important cases in the State and United States Courts, both at home and in Washington. He has, however, devoted himself more especially to politics. At the outset of his professional career he developed a taste for politics, and soon became an influential member and a local leader of the Democratic party. He was always an anti-slavery Democrat, having become so before his party adopted the maintaining of slavery as a dogma of its faith. When the Free-Soil wing of the Democracy took open ground in 1848, he was its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State. On being elected Judge he withdrew from active participation in party politics; yet throughout the whole progress of the "irrepressible conflict" he has been true and firm as the champion of free soil and free men; and from the organization of the Republican party he has been one of the most sincere and unwavering of its members.

His great ability, manifested at the bar and on the bench, the soundness of his political views, his eminently practical judgment in regard to policy and measures, his fearlessness in maintaining his convictions of the right, his faculty of making his views and the reasons for them clear and forcible, his courteous bearing and imposing per-

sonal presence rendered him eminently fit to occupy the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of the lamented Collamer.

He took his seat in the Senate in December, 1865, for the remainder of Judge Collamer's term, which expired March 4, 1867. At the latter date he took his seat as a Representative from Vermont to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

While in the Senate, though for so brief a period, he made upon his fellow-Senators an abiding impression of his eminent ability and fitness for that position. He at once assumed his full share of legislative work, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee he was entrusted with the care and management of the Bankrupt Bill that had been passed by the House. The Judiciary Committee were almost equally divided in their views respecting it, and so also were the members of the Senate. Seldom has so important a measure successfully passed so perilous an ordeal. Mr. Poland's judicious management of the measure, with the favor that his personal influence secured for it, saved the bill from defeat, and secured its passage into the present Bankrupt Law of the United States.

As a member of the House he has secured the same consideration that was accorded him in the Senate. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, a position calling into use the professional ability for which as a lawyer and a judge he had long been distinguished. The project of a revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States had for a long time been favored by Mr. Sumner, and he had repeatedly introduced bills for that purpose, but without any result until the Thirty-ninth Congress. As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee Judge Poland reported a bill for the Revision of the Statutes of the United States, and under his lead it passed the Senate and ultimately became a law. Commissioners were appointed to make the revision, but a series of accidents and negligences prevented its completion in the three years allowed, and only a small part of the work had been done. The failure had been so great that a strong prejudice existed against further effort in that direction. During the Forty-first

Congress Judge Poland reported a bill for extending the time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States.

The bill passed the House, and, subsequently, the Senate. Under it another Board of Commissioners was appointed, who completed the revision of the statutes in the summer of 1873. Their work was laid before Congress at the commencement of the session in December, 1873, and was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, of which Judge Poland was again made chairman. The work required the most careful examination and scrutiny, and received it at the hands of Judge Poland and his committee. Every section was examined, and compared with the old statutes. The work of the Commissioners was very well done, but having been divided among those three men, it was unavoidable almost that there should be many omissions and incongruities. Judge Poland gave nearly his entire time to it for four months. A series of special evening sessions of the House was held for action upon the revision, and on the first day of April, 1874, it was finally adopted. The work was accepted as reported by the committee without any examination by the House generally, and upon their faith and confidence that it had been faithfully and honestly performed.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws, although created to take charge of the revision on foot, has been practically treated as concurrent with the Judiciary Committee on legal subjects, and reported many important alterations and amendments of existing laws. One of the most important was a bill, prepared by Judge Poland, authorizing any of the public departments, before whom any claim is pending against the Government, to take testimony upon the subject, and also to call upon the Department of Justice to furnish professional assistance in investigating the case.

No more important or delicate duty has been imposed on any committee during the present generation than that of investigating the connection of certain members of the Forty-second Congress with the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier. Charges affecting many of the most eminent men in the country, of both parties, had excited the public mind during the presidential cam-

paign of 1872, and down to the meeting of Congress in the following December. Among those against whom charges were brought by public rumor and in the press of having received, for nominal consideration only, stock in these corporations, whose profits were derived from contracts with the Government, and depended upon favorable legislation or upon preventing investigation by Congress, were many then and previously among the trusted leaders of both houses of Congress—two Vice-Presidents of the United States, two Speakers of the House, seven Senators, several chairmen of important committees, two Cabinet officers, and several gentlemen who had been prominently spoken of as candidates for the presidency. Immediately after the organization of the House in December the Speaker called a member of the opposing party to the chair, demanded a committee of investigation, stipulating that it should consist of a majority of his political opponents. A very able committee was appointed by Mr. Cox, of New York, of which Judge Poland was chairman. The country gave its entire confidence to the committee, and the distinguished gentlemen who were acquitted, by its report prepared by the chairman, of all corrupt relation to the transactions investigated, were acquitted by the House and public opinion. In regard to the gentlemen condemned by the committee an earnest debate was had in the House, conducted by Judge Poland with marked ability, and the finding of the committee was sustained by the House, substituting the milder punishment of censure for that recommended in the report.

Judge Poland has been four times elected to the House of Representatives, and on every occasion by large majorities. In 1858 the University of Vermont testified its appreciation of Judge Poland by conferring on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1861 the degree of Doctor of Laws. In private life he is very popular, his conversation sparkling with wit and genial humor. A marked trait is his fearless independence, which leads him to shun the pursuit of even worthy ends by unworthy means.

CHARLES W. WILLARD.



CHARLES W. WILLARD was born at Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vermont, June 18, 1827. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1851; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Montpelier in 1853; was elected Secretary of State for 1855-56, and declined a re-election. He was a member of the Senate of Vermont in 1860 and 1861. He became in 1861 editor of the "Green Mountain Freeman."

He was elected a Representative from Vermont to the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. Taking his seat in the Forty-first Congress, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812, and reported the bill, since become a law, giving pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. He was also a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and as such supported the policy of the Government respecting Cuba, and opposed the annexation of the Republic of Dominica.

On the ninth of April, 1869, Mr. Willard addressed the House in an elaborate speech in opposition to a resolution of sympathy with the insurrection in Cuba. He said:

This resolution, or the proposed action of this House, in my judgment, has no warrant in the law or comity of nations, is unprecedented in the action of our Government, is opposed to every construction which we have ever put upon our duties as a neutral Power, is unnecessary, can answer no good purpose whatever, and, so far as it has any force as a legislative expression, can only serve to complicate our relations with Spain, put us in a false attitude in our complaints against England for her interference in our civil war, and make it much more difficult for the Executive to maintain a strict neutrality during the disturbances in Cuba.

Near the close of the speech occurs the following passage:

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that the popular ear is not tickled by speeches in opposition to such projects as give strength to this resolution; and I am not

ignorant of the fact that the covetous eyes with which for many years many of our people have looked upon the "gem of the Antilles" will grow bright at the announcement that this measure has received the indorsement of a majority of this House. This is not the first insurrection in Cuba, and the present is not the first time in our history that filibustering has had a temporary popularity. The lust for territory seems yet to possess others than Mr. Seward, and real estate operations and projects for annexation, if they abandoned the State Department, did not leave all branches of the Government with the late Secretary. The "manifest destiny" men still live, and although our flag does not yet fully protect or give free government to all upon our own soil, they would run our boundaries beyond the limits of the unsettled and fighting populations of the West Indies, and the turbulent factions of Mexico, and would make American citizens alike of the Esquimaux toward the North Pole and the naked natives of the tropics. I believe this resolution has its chief and most active support, both in and out of this House, from those who favor this project of continental empire. For myself, however, I am by no means assured that the United States have not already territory enough; and I am quite certain that until freedom and equal rights, and the peaceful enjoyment of life and liberty, are made abundantly secure to white and black at home, it is not wise, just, or expedient to take up the quarrels of any other people, or attempt to establish free governments upon any foreign soil.

In his speech delivered February 15, 1870, on the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the alleged inhuman treatment of American citizens in British prisons for political offenses, Mr. Willard replied to his colleague on the Committee, Mr. Wood, who had characterized Vermont, New England, and the Republican party as "intolerant, unprogressive, fanatical, and puritanical," as follows:

Vermont has, no doubt, some Puritan notions, and I should be entirely false to her history and her political character if I should plead here not guilty to that charge. She is not ashamed of her reputation in that regard, but, on the contrary, is proud of it. Among the Puritan ideas which Vermont put as the corner-stone under the fabric of her government is that old-fashioned notion that all men are created equal, and that civil and religious liberty is the right of every person born on our soil or adopted as a citizen of the Republic. A slave never breathed her mountain air. Her form of government is simple and democratic, and under it her people have for almost a century enjoyed perfect civil and religious freedom, equally and happily removed from intolerance on the one hand and license on the other. The mob does not rule her Churches or her platforms, but liberty, regulated by law, and controlled by intelligence and education, has given her always the blessed fruits of order and peace.

GEORGE W. HENDEE.



GEORGE WHITMAN HENDEE was born in Stow, Vermont, November 30, 1832. His father, Rev. Jehiel P. Hendee, was a clergyman of much ability, and for several years editor of the "Christian Luminary." The subject of this sketch received his education at the People's Academy, Morrisville, Vermont. Leaving the academy in 1854, he immediately began the study of law with W. G. Ferrin, and completed his study with Thomas Gleed, Esq., of Morrisville. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and commenced the practice of law at Waterville. After three years he formed a partnership with his law-preceptor, Mr. Gleed, at Morrisville.

He was recognized at once as an able and successful lawyer. His greatest successes have been achieved as an advocate before juries, where he has few superiors at the bar in Vermont. His standing and reputation are such that for years there have been few cases of importance tried in the courts of his county in which he has not been retained on one side or the other.

In 1858 and 1859 he was Prosecuting Attorney of Lamoille County. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1861 and 1862, taking high rank in that body as a business man and a debater. He was a member of the State Senate of Vermont in 1866, 1867, and 1868, during the last term serving as President. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont in 1869, and Governor in 1870. He declined to be a candidate in 1871.

He has taken an active interest in developing the resources and promoting the internal improvements of Vermont. He did much to promote the construction of the Portland and Ogdensburgh Rail-


road, and has been one of the directors and a member of the Executive Committee since the organization of the company.

In 1872 Mr. Hendee was elected to Congress as a Republican by more than eight thousand majority over a Liberal Republican competitor. In 1874 he was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. During the Forty-third Congress he served on the Committee on Private Land Claims and the Committee on the District of Columbia. His principal speech delivered in the House during the first session of this Congress was on the subject of Transportation.



Hooper

SAMUEL HOOPER.

AMUEL HOOPER was born on the 3d of February, 1808, at Marblehead, a seaport town in Massachusetts, about fifteen miles from Boston. The people of Marblehead at the time of Mr. Hooper's birth and early life there, were bold and hardy fishermen, largely engaged in the cod-fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, and having considerable business relations and intercourse with the West Indies, Russia, and Spain. They sent their fish to the West Indies for sale, and bought sugars with the proceeds, which they carried thence in their ships to Russia, bringing home in return iron, hemp, and other products of that country. They also shipped large quantities of fish to Spain, and sold them there for doubloons, which they brought back to this country. Mr. Hooper's father was largely engaged in the European and West Indian trade; and, as his agent, Mr. Hooper in early life visited more than once Russia and the West Indies, and passed a whole season in Spain.

In 1833, he became a junior partner in the firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., at that time one of the leading houses in Boston, conducting extensive enterprises on the Western coast of this Continent and in China, sending their vessels to California (it was nearly twenty years before the gold discoveries there) for hides, which were then the great export of that cattle-grazing region, to the Northwest coast for furs, and to China for teas and silks. In this firm Mr. Hooper continued for about ten years, and until its senior members, whose names it had long borne, and who had grown gray in honorable mercantile pursuits, wished to retire from active business. He then became a member of another large house engaged in the China trade, and remained in that business for many years.

During the period of his active business life, however, foreign commerce did not alone engage or absorb his interests or his energies. He became early interested in the development of our domestic resources, and embarked both time and capital in the iron business, to the understanding of which and of the true interests of this branch of industry in this country, he gave much attention. The subject of currency and finance early interested him, both as a theoretical question, and as a practical matter affecting the real prosperity and substantial growth of the country. In the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, in the years 1851, '52 and '53, and subsequently in the State Senate of that State in 1858, he distinguished himself by the interest he took in the subject of banking and finance, by the knowledge he displayed upon it, and by the judicious and thoughtful measures which he introduced to check the evils of our unstable currency, and to establish on an impregnable basis the banks then existing in Massachusetts under State charters. During this period he wrote and published two pamphlets on currency or money and bank notes, which are full of sound thought and clear statement, and are remarkable for their broad, thorough, and comprehensive views of the whole subject.

In the summer of 1861, he was elected from Boston to the Thirty-seventh Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. William Appleton. Possessing at this time a commercial experience and knowledge, the result of extensive transactions in foreign commerce for more than a quarter of a century with all parts of the globe, and of active, if less extensive, operations at home, and a very clear and thorough understanding of that great mystery of finance and money as applied both to public and private affairs, the fruit of much study, reading, and sagacious and patient observation for an equally long period, and being thoroughly in sympathy with the Administration, and earnest in devising the best means for enabling the Government to obtain the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war, on the one hand, and the people to bear the heavy burden it entailed on the other, Mr. Hooper became at once a trusted adviser of the

Treasury Department, and a most useful and indefatigable member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

An extract from a letter of Mr. Chief-Justice Chase to the author will serve to show his appreciation of Mr. Hooper's patriotism and public services during the critical period when Mr. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury :

“ WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1869.

“ My impressions of Mr. Hooper, until April, 1861, were derived almost wholly from the opinions of others. These gave me great confidence in his sagacity, integrity, and patriotism.

“ I do not now recollect where our personal acquaintance commenced ; but it was, I think, not long before the 6th of April, 1861. I then advertised for proposals for a loan of \$14,901,000 in money (coin) in exchange for Treasury notes. The proposals were to be opened five days afterward, on the 11th.

“ This was at a time of great anxiety and depression. Before the day for opening the proposals arrived, the expeditions for the reinforcement of Pickens and the provisionment of Sumter had already sailed ; and on that day, the correspondence between Beauregard, commanding the rebels, and Anderson, commanding the Fort, was going on, in reference to the surrender of Sumter. The next day the rebel batteries opened fire.

“ No time could be more unpropitious to the negotiation of a loan. Yet the advertisement could not be withdrawn without serious injury to the public credit ; and a failure to obtain the amount advertised for, would have had, perhaps, at that particular juncture, a still worse effect.

“ Mr. Hooper happened to be in Washington, and was a subscriber for \$100,000. On opening the proposals I found that the offers fell short of the amount required, by about a million of dollars. I sent for Mr. Hooper, then personally almost a stranger to me, and asked him to take that sum, in addition to what he had before subscribed, assuring him he should be protected from loss in the event of his

being unable to distribute the amount in Boston. He complied with my request without hesitation, and disposed of the whole amount without any aid from the Treasury. His readiness to come to the aid of the Government at the critical moment, and the personal confidence he shared in me, made an impression on my mind which cannot be obliterated. The sum does not now seem large, but it was large then, and the responsibility was assumed when most men would have shrunk from it.

“On another and even more important occasion, my obligations to Mr. Hooper for support and co-operation, were still greater.

“Very few months had passed, after I took charge of the Department, before I became fully satisfied that the best interests of the people, future as well as immediate, in peace as well as in war, demanded a complete revolution in currency by the substitution of notes, uniform in form and in credit-value, issued under the authority of the nation, for notes varying in both respects issued under State authority, and I suggested to different financial gentlemen the plan of a National Banking System. The suggestion was not received with favor, or anything like favor.

“But my conviction of the necessity of some such measure, both to the successful management of the finances during the war, and to the prevention of disastrous convulsions on the return of peace, was so strong, that I determined to bring the subject to the attention of Congress.

“In my report on the finances submitted on the 9th of December, 1861, I therefore recommended the adoption of a National Banking System, upon principles and under restrictions explained partly in the report, and more fully in the Bill drawn up under my direction, and either sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, or handed to one of its members—perhaps to Mr. Hooper himself. However the bill may have gone to the Committee, I am not mistaken, I think, in saying that Mr. Hooper was the only member who gave it any support. I am pretty sure that the only favor shown it by the Committee was a permission to Mr. Hooper to report it without recom-

mendation, on his own responsibility. He took that responsibility, and the Bill was reported and printed.

"No action was asked upon it at that session. If action had been asked, it is not improbable that it would have been rejected with very few dissenting votes—so powerful then was the influence of the State Banks, so reluctant were they to accept the new measure, and so strong was the general sentiment of the Members of Congress against it.

"Before the next session, a strong public opinion, in favor of a uniform currency for the whole country, and of the National Banking System as a means of accomplishing that object, had developed itself; and Mr. Hooper found himself able to carry the measure through the House of Representatives. It still encountered a formidable opposition in the Senate, and I well remember the personal appeals I was obliged to make to Senators, as I had already to Representatives, in order to overcome their objections.

"The Bill found a powerful and judicious friend in Mr. Sherman, and at length passed by a clear vote. It was approved by Mr. Lincoln, who had steadily supported it from the beginning, on the 25th of February, 1863.

"I think I cannot err in ascribing the success of the measure in the House to the sound judgment, persevering exertions, and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Hooper. The results of the measure during the war fulfilled, and since the war have justified the expectations I formed. It received valuable amendments in both Houses of Congress before its enactment, and has since been further amended; and is, I think, still capable of beneficial modification in points of much importance to the public interests.

"But this is not the place nor the occasion for a discussion of this matter; all that you desire is my estimate of the services of Mr. Hooper. I have mentioned only the two principal occasions on which I was specially indebted to him; but they were by no means the only occasions in which he aided me, or rather the Department of the Government of which I then had charge, both by personal counsel and by Congressional support.

"During the whole time I was at the head of the Treasury, I constantly felt the great benefit of his wise and energetic co-operation. It would be unjust, saying this of Mr. Hooper, not to say that there were others in and out of Congress, to whom in other financial relations the Treasury Department and the country were very greatly indebted; but it is simple duty to add that the timely aid which he rendered at the crisis of the loan of April, 1861, and in promoting the enactment of the National Banking Law, placed me, charged as I was with a most responsible and difficult task, under special obligations which I can never forget, and shall always take pleasure in acknowledging.

"With great respect, yours very truly,

"S. P. CHASE."


In accepting a nomination for the fourth time in the autumn of 1866, Mr. Hooper announced to his constituents his intention of retiring from Congress at the end of that term, and in the spring of 1868 he re-affirmed the same intention in a formal and decided letter to the people of his district, in which he thanked them most cordially for their continued support of him; but his constituents would take no refusal. They insisted upon his reconsidering the matter. He was unanimously nominated, and for the fifth time was elected to Congress, after a sharp contest in a very close district, by a majority of nearly three thousand votes. He was subsequently re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses by majorities which indicated the undiminished confidence of his large and intelligent constituency.

During the Forty-first Congress he served as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means after the resignation of Mr. Schenck. In the Forty-second Congress Mr. Hooper was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, in which capacity his accurate knowledge and long experience in finance rendered his services of great value. In the Forty-third Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. His speeches have been distinguished by clear statement, exact logic, and vigorous thought.



Henry L. Burleigh

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

 BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. Five months afterwards, his father, a sea-captain, died at one of the West India Islands. Thus he grew up a fatherless boy, and in early childhood was slender and sickly. Yet he early evinced a fondness for reading, and eagerly availed himself of whatever books came within his reach. His memory from childhood was extraordinary, and he was fond of pleasing his mother by committing and reciting to her long passages—once, indeed, the entire Gospel of Matthew. This extraordinary gift of memory he is said to retain in full force to the present day.

At ten years of age his mother removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, that she might find better privileges for schooling her children. Benjamin improved well his opportunity; graduating duly into the High School, and thence into Exeter Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. After some deliberation it was decided to send him to Waterville College, Maine. He was at this time sixteen years of age, and is represented as being a youth of small stature, infirm health, and fair complexion, while as to his mental qualities he was “of keen view—fiery, inquisitive, fearless,” with ardent curiosity to know, and a perfect memory to retain. In college he excelled in those departments of the course in which he took a more especial interest, as for example the several branches of natural science, giving only ordinary attention to the rest. Meantime he read extensively, devouring books by the multitude.

At graduating he was but a weak, attenuated young man, weighing short of a hundred pounds. At the same time he was entirely dependent upon himself, and obliged to carve out his own fortune. To improve his health he accompanied an uncle on a fishing excursion.

sion to the coasts of Labrador, when, after a few weeks, he returned strong and well.

He now commenced vigorously his life-work. Entering a law office at Lowell he pursued the study of the law with all his might, teaching school a portion of the time to aid in defraying his expenses; and such was his diligence at this period that he was accustomed to work eighteen out of the twenty-four hours. Meanwhile he indulged in no recreation save military exercises, for which he betrayed an early predilection, and served in the State militia in every grade, from that of the private up to brigadier-general.

Mr. Butler was admitted to the bar in 1840, at twenty-two years of age. As a lawyer "he won his way rapidly to a lucrative practice, and with sufficient rapidity to an important leading and conspicuous position." As an opponent, he was bold, diligent, vehement, and inexhaustible. It was his well-settled theory, that his business was simply and solely to serve the interests of his client. "In some important particulars," says his biographer, "General Butler surpassed all his contemporaries at the New England bar. His memory was such that he could retain the whole of the very longest trial without taking a note. His power of labor seemed unlimited. In fertility of expedient, and in the lightning quickness of his devices to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, his equal has seldom lived." "A verdict of guilty," says another, "is nothing to him; it is only the beginning of the case. He has fifty exceptions; a hundred motions in arrest of judgment; and, after that, the *habeas corpus* and personal *replevin*." Hence, his professional success was extraordinary; and, when he left his practice to go to the war, he is said to have had a larger business than any other lawyer in the State. After ten years of practice at Lowell he opened an office in Boston also, and went thither and back punctually every day; and so lucrative had his business become at the beginning of the war, that it was worth, at a moderate estimate, \$18,000 annually.

Yet General Butler was among the first, if not the very first of Northern men, to discern the coming of war, and to sound the note of preparation to meet it, and to leave behind his business, large and

profitable as it was, and fly to the rescue. From the beginning of his career he had been one of the most determined and earnest of Democrats. He had been a leader of his party in Massachusetts, although a leader of a "forlorn hope." Yet when the great crisis came on he seemed at once to rise above party and party politics, and to think of nothing but crushing the rebellion, and crushing it, too, with speedy and heavy blows. Ascertaining, on a visit to Washington, the designs of the Southern leaders, he warned them that those designs would lead to war; that the North would resist them to the death; and notified them that he himself would be among the first to draw the sword against the attempt to break up the Union. Returning home, he immediately conferred with Governor Andrew, assuring him that war was imminent, and that no time should be lost in the great matter of preparation, and that the militia of Massachusetts should be ready to move at a day's notice. The Governor acquiesced, and through the winter months, daily, except Sundays, military drilling was the order of the day, and other necessary preparations of war were diligently prosecuted. Thus when, in the succeeding spring, the first and fatal blow fell, Massachusetts was ready, and at the call of the Government several full regiments were in a few hours on their way to Washington, under the command of General Butler. Then in quick succession we hear of the murderous attack on one of the regiments as it passed through Baltimore, of the landing of the 8th Massachusetts at Annapolis, of the march thence to Washington, of the quiet occupation by General Butler of the city of Baltimore and the consequent distress of poor old General Scott, of the approval of President Lincoln of Butler's promotion to the major-generalship, and of his assuming command of Fortress Monroe. During his brief command at this important post he exerted himself strenuously to bring order out of confusion. He extended his lines several miles inland, and was eager for a strong demonstration upon Virginia from this point as a base of operations, but his views failed of acquiescence by the Government. It was while in this command that General Butler originated the shrewd device of pronouncing as *contrabands* the slaves that escaped into his lines from

the neighboring country. The epithet was at once seen to be appropriate as it was skillful, as by the enemy the blacks were esteemed as property; and as such property was used for aiding the rebellion, General Butler rationally concluded that it might be more properly employed in helping to crush it. Hence, this new species of contraband property, instead of being returned to its alleged owners, was retained and set to work for the Government.

On his recall from the command of Fortress Monroe, General Butler requested and obtained leave to recruit six regiments in the several New England States. With these new forces he was commissioned, in conjunction with the naval squadron under command of Captain Farragut, to capture the city of New Orleans. The combined military and naval forces were at the mouths of the Mississippi in April of 1862. Between them and New Orleans was 105 miles; and 30 miles up the river, one on each bank, and nearly opposite each other, were the two impregnable forts, Jackson and St. Philip, together with a huge chain cable, supported by anchored hulks, stretched sheer across the river. Added to these obstructions was, just above the fort, a fleet of armed steam vessels, ready to aid in disputing every inch of the terrible passage. After several days of severe bombarding, however, with but small impression upon either fort, having succeeded in sundering the cable, the fleet, under cover of night, yet with a raking fire from the forts and an engagement with the rebel squadron, passed the terrible batteries with comparatively small loss, and proceeded triumphantly up to the city. The transport steamers, still at the river mouths, were then put in motion, and by a back passage General Butler landed the troops in the rear of the two forts, which with but little further resistance were surrendered, and their garrisons parolled. Then presently the General, having manned the forts with loyal troops, followed the fleet to the city, of which he took immediate possession, the rebel troops stationed there having retired precipitately.

In New Orleans, General Butler was the right man in the right place. His government may not have been faultless; yet, if bringing order out of confusion, if providing for forty thousand starving

poor, if the averting of pestilence by cleaning the filthy streets and squares and canals of the city, if giving the loyal citizens freedom of election, such as they never had before, and causing justice to be impartially administered, if restoring to freedom slaves subjected to the most horrible oppression, if imparting salutary lessons on morals and manners to traitorous officials and ministers, and rebellious and impudent women—if these and a hundred other kindred measures were commendable and good, then was General Butler's career at New Orleans praiseworthy and eminently beneficial. Nor is it any mean confirmation of such statement that on being recalled by the Government, no word or hint was ever given him why such recall was ordered.

During a few months which followed, General Butler, though without a command, was not idle, but ably supported the Government by public speeches in various places. His executive ability was soon called into requisition in the military command of New York, which was lately the scene of the terrible "draft riots."

In the spring of 1864 he was assigned to the command of the Army of the James. He was expected to pave the way for the capture of Petersburg and Richmond by the capture of the intermediate position of Bermuda Hundred, which he speedily accomplished. In the assault on Petersburg General Butler and General Kautz gallantry carried out their parts of the plan, but the enterprise was unsuccessful, from the fact that General Gilmore failed to co-operate with the force at his command. We find General Butler patiently and laboriously striving to effect the fall of Richmond, whether by hard work at Dutch Gap or successful fighting at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains. We next see him commanding the land forces to co-operate with a naval squadron under Admiral Porter in an expedition against Wilmington. Arriving before Fort Fisher December 24, the squadron opened a terrific fire. The day following the land forces were disembarked, and a joint assault was ordered by sea and land. Upon moving forward to the attack, however, General Weitzel, who accompanied the column, came to the conclusion, from a careful reconnoissance of the fort, that "it would be butchery to order an as-

sault." General Butler, having formed the same opinion from other information, re-embarked his troops and sailed for Hampton Roads. Upon his return to the James River he was relieved from the command of the Army of the James, and ordered to report at Lowell, Massachusetts, his residence.

Returning to civil life, General Butler was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. In the House of Representatives he has distinguished himself for activity and industry, and for skill and readiness in debate. He was prominent as a Radical, and assumed a leading position against the views and policy of President Johnson. In the impeachment of that functionary he was designated as one of the managers for the people, and performed his part in that grave transaction with signal ability.

General Butler, in the Forty-first Congress, held the chairmanship of the Committee on Reconstruction, and served also on the Committee on the Judiciary. He continued to be one of the most active members of the House, participating in all the prominent debates, and evincing an interest in every important measure. In the Forty-second Congress General Butler was chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States as well as member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on the Insurrectionary States. In the Forty-third Congress he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and a member of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. It is impossible in this sketch even to allude to the many important measures which he has introduced and advocated in Congress or to refer to the eloquent and able speeches he has made in the House.

He is unsurpassed in moral courage—a quality indispensable to great statesmanship, but sadly wanting among American politicians. He bravely advocated an increase in salaries—a measure highly unpopular with people uninformed in the demands of public life—not because he needed the increased emolument, being of independent fortune, but because he knew it to be necessary to poor men in public service. With great ability and courage, in the face of vio-

lent opposition from the largest capitalists in the country, he defended the moiety system under which heavy frauds were brought to light, and millions saved to the revenues of the Government.

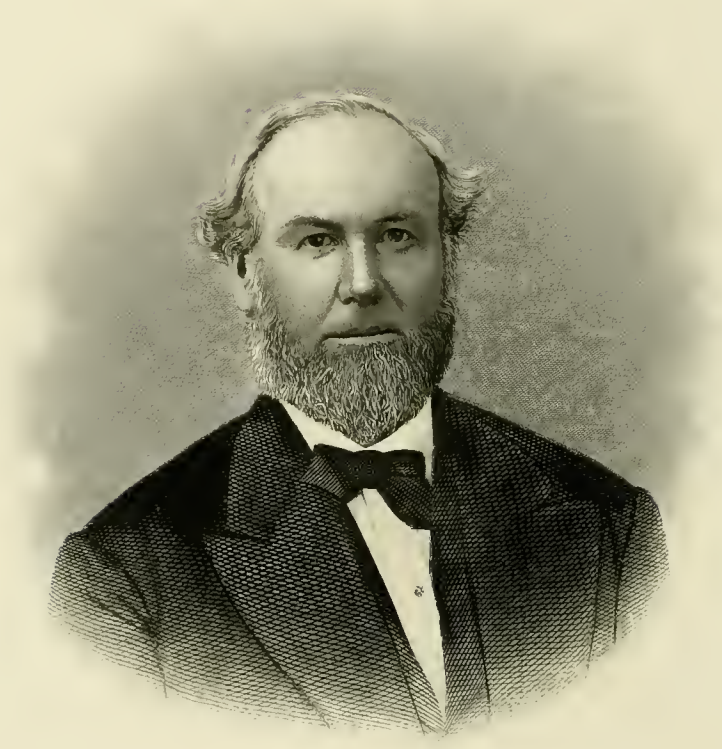
One of the secrets of General Butler's strength is his fearless opposition to chartered monopolies and to the aggressions of corporations on the people. In this his record has been consistent from the time when, as a young lawyer, he stopped the wheels of a large factory until the wages of a poor female operative were paid. He has never wavered in his hostility to the corporations that are ruling and oppressing the country. Against these the people have in him a most belligerent, powerful and fearless leader.

A suit was recently brought against General Butler in the United States Circuit Court, sitting in New York city, to recover for a steamboat claimed to have been illegally taken by him during his occupancy of New Orleans. This brought to him an opportunity, which he had long ardently desired, of having his official and military career in New Orleans go through the ordeal of a trial by jury. General Butler himself took the witness stand and gave in the course of his testimony a full and succinct history of his transactions in New Orleans, covering the time and subjects of the prosecution. At the conclusion of his testimony, which produced a profound impression upon the jury and spectators, ex-Judge Porter, of counsel for the plaintiff, arose and stated that the testimony disclosed the fact that General Butler took the steamer Nassau in behalf of the Government. "I am entirely satisfied," said he, "so far as this transaction is concerned, that he acted in the interests of the Government, and not with a view to his own personal ends. Under these circumstances your Honor will, of course, anticipate what I propose, which is that the jury be discharged and the case be dismissed." This unexpected termination of a case which had been prosecuted with such pertinacity and ability was received with an outburst of applause. The crowd surged in the direction of the General, who was shaken by the hand and fairly overwhelmed by congratulations. He was evidently taken by surprise, and for the first time during the protracted trial an ill-concealed emotion was apparent to those

around. The jury, released from their long detention, animated by a common impulse, pressed forward and congratulated the General by hearty hand-shakings, thus recording unofficially a verdict concerning which there could have been but little doubt.


General Butler has several times been a candidate for the nomination for Governor before the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, but on each occasion a powerful personal animosity has arisen to defeat his aspirations. Although delegates hostile to him have gone into the convention declaring that they would not be bound by its conclusions if the nomination should not suit them, General Butler has invariably acquiesced in the decisions adverse to himself. Although strongly urged to an independent candidacy, he has gracefully and patriotically subordinated his personal aspirations to the unity and success of the party.

General Butler must be assigned an elevated rank among the distinguished spirits of his generation. He is a man whose perceptions are keen and quick to an extraordinary degree, faithful and ready in expedients, sprightly and active beyond most men—of strong and determined purpose—ambitious, but true as steel in his patriotism—a man to have enemies, but friends also equally numerous and equally strong—a man like few others, yet just such a one as is needed under peculiar and extraordinary circumstances—a man bold, fearless, prompt, ingenious, talented, able, persistent, and efficient.



James Buffington

JAMES BUFFINTON.

AMES BUFFINTON was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, March 16, 1817. After enjoying the advantages of the common schools which it is the boast of Massachusetts that she freely affords to all her children, he further prosecuted his studies at the Friends' College, Providence, Rhode Island. A native of one of the chief manufacturing centers of New England, he naturally found his way into a factory, where he worked as an operative. His tastes, however, were for other and more intellectual pursuits, and he applied himself to the study of medicine, but never applied himself to the practice of the healing art. His active and adventurous spirit at length took the direction of the whale fisheries; but a single voyage sufficed, and he quietly settled down to business as a merchant in his native town. It was not in his nature, however, to be devoted exclusively to his own private affairs, and in 1854 and 1855 he served the city of Fall River as its Mayor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was active in raising troops for the field, and he showed the sincerity of his patriotism by himself enlisting and serving as a private in a Massachusetts regiment.

He was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, during which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. In 1867 Mr. Buffinton was appointed by President Johnson a Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. In 1868 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

HENRY L. PIERCE.




ENRY LILLIE PIERCE was born in Houghton, Massachusetts, August 23, 1825. He received a common school education, and engaged in the business of manufacturing. Having been trained to habits of industry, and possessing great energy of character, he succeeded in building up a large business, and acquiring a considerable fortune. This is the more remarkable, as he is unmarried, and is consequently wanting in the ordinary incentives which spur men to the acquisition of wealth.

Mr. Pierce was not so much absorbed in business as to be unmindful of his political duties, and in this particular proved himself an honorable exception among men of enterprise, who are too prone to leave politics to be controlled by those who have less concern in the Commonwealth. He was early recognized as an earnest Republican, and as such he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1866. At the conclusion of a successful legislative career in 1870 and 1871, he served the city of Boston in the capacity of an Alderman. In 1873 he was elected to the office of Mayor of Boston.

The Hon. William Whiting, Representative elect from the Third District of Massachusetts to the Forty-third Congress, having died before taking his seat as a member of that body, Mr. Pierce was elected to fill the vacancy, without opposition. He served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees. He was appointed by the late Senator Sumner as one of the executors of his will.

BENJAMIN W. HARRIS.

ENJAMIN W. HARRIS was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 10, 1823. His ancestors on both sides were of the Plymouth Colony. He is the seventh in descent from Arthur Harris, one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater in 1649, who married into the family of John Winslow, a brother of Governor Winslow. One of his grandfathers was a soldier in the Continental Army, participating in the fortification of Dorchester Heights in the inception of the Revolutionary War, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis at its close. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He was strict in his religious observances, and was for many years an officer in the Church. He was during several years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

During his boyhood young Harris assisted in the labors of the farm, attending school a part of each year. At the age of seventeen, in addition to being thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of agriculture, he had acquired the art of shoemaking. His tastes, however, were rather for intellectual than mechanical pursuits, and he applied himself to school-teaching for the purpose of obtaining means to defray his expenses while attending Phillips Academy, at Andover. He there pursued an extended academical course of study, but was prevented by unpropitious circumstances from entering college. From the academy he went to the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1849.

He was admitted to the bar in Boston in April, 1850. In June of that year he married Miss Julia A. Orr, who died October 5, 1872, leaving three children. He commenced the practice of law at East Bridgewater in July, 1850, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1864, seeking a wider and more profit-

able field for professional labor, he opened a law office in the city of Boston.

Mr. Harris was originally a Whig in politics, and joined the Republican party at its organization. His first political speech was delivered at a Republican Convention attended and addressed by Henry Wilson in Bridgewater, July 4, 1856. He was a member of the State Senate from Plymouth County in 1857, and a Representative in the Legislature from East Bridgewater in 1858. He was appointed by Governor Banks District Attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, to fill a vacancy, July 1, 1858, and was subsequently elected to the office for three terms. While in this office he kept up a considerable practice in civil cases. At the close of his service as District Attorney he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Massachusetts, and held that office until March, 1873.

In 1872 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Forty-third Congress by over eight thousand majority. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EBENEZER R. HOAR.



BENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 21, 1816. He graduated at Harvard University in 1835. He taught school a year in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He then returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and studied law at the Law School of Harvard University. He was admitted to practice in 1839, and soon took high rank as a lawyer.

In 1846 he was a member of the State Senate of Massachusetts. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1849 to 1855. He became a member of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1859, and occupied the Bench ten years. In March, 1869, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States in the cabinet of President Grant, and held that position until June, 1870. He was a member of the Joint High Commission that made the Treaty of Washington with Great Britain in 1871. He was, in 1872, an elector at large on the Republican Presidential ticket.

He was elected a Representative from the Seventh District of Massachusetts to the Forty-third Congress by five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three majority. He served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States. His long experience in public life, his great ability and wide reputation, enabled him to take an influential position in Congress from the very outset of his service. He took part in several important debates, and always spoke with perceptible effect. He was a warm personal friend of the late Senator Sumner, and one of his best speeches in the House of Representatives was an eulogy on that distinguished statesman. During several days of balloting in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Hoar received a large vote for the vacant senatorship.

Mr. Hoar's refusal to be a candidate for re-election to Congress was very much regretted, not only by his immediate constituents and by the people of Massachusetts, but by the friends of good government in every part of the country. His qualifications for the public service are in no sense of a showy, demonstrative sort, but spring from his solid ability, his sturdy independence, his incorruptible integrity, his judicial experience, his ripe culture, and his appreciation of the perils to which the country is exposed. So much has been said in disparagement of the present Congress, that it is only just to put on record the testimony of Judge Hoar, in his letter to his constituents, as to its character and action. His words, uttered, no doubt, with equal sincerity and deliberation, are these:—

“Nor do I assent to the criticisms which, with more flippancy than justice, are so frequently made upon the representative body. The House which I have known consisted in great proportion of new members; it had to deal with vast interests, with many questions upon which public opinion is much divided, and was too large for the rapid and easy dispatch of business. It has sometimes seemed to be timid, and to mistake popular clamor for the settled conviction of the people. But I believe it to have been on the whole a thoroughly honest body, composed in the main of upright and able men who sought the public welfare, were opposed to corrupt and mercenary schemes, and fairly represented their constituents. A great deal of faithful and unpretending labor was done during the session, in many branches of public business, (of which the revision of the laws of the United States is an example,) which attracts none of the attention given to mere political contests. Its efforts to promote economy, retrenchment, and reform, though perhaps a little indiscriminate, seemed to me to be sincere and productive of many good results. But especially gratifying was the progress made in exposing and bringing to account the tribe of office-jobbers, contract-jobbers, infamous moiety-men, and plunderers of the Treasury, whose rule of conduct is briefly expressed in the phrase ‘to make politics pay.’”

GEORGE F. HOAR.



GEORGE F. HOAR was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826. Having pursued his preparatory studies at Concord Academy, he entered Harvard College, in which he took high rank as a student, graduating at twenty years of age. He adopted the profession of law, and, graduating at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, he made his residence at Worcester, where he practiced successfully.

Being fully occupied with his professional duties for many years, Mr. Hoar did no office-seeking and little office-holding. His neighbors, however, availed themselves of his services, so far as they could be secured, by sending him to the State House of Representatives in 1852, and the Senate of Massachusetts in 1857.

In 1868 Mr. Hoar was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,307 votes, against 4,974 for Stevens, Democrat. As a candidate for re-election to the Forty-second Congress Mr. Hoar received 8,487 votes, against 4,277 for Cook, Democrat, 1,734 for Johnson, Labor-Reformer, and 566 for Walker, Prohibitionist. The falling off in the aggregate illustrates the difference in the interest which the people take in the election in the Presidential campaign and the "off-year." The divided vote shows how little the intelligent people of Massachusetts allow their political position to be defined by party lines.

Taking his seat as a member of the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Hoar was appointed on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States. He took an exceedingly active and efficient part in the business of legislation. In the bills and resolutions proposed by

him, and in his speeches, he gave evidence of a philosophical statesmanship, and a wise disposition to establish legislation on fundamental principles.

Mr. Hoar's principal efforts in the Forty-first Congress were directed to securing the adoption of a measure to secure a system of national education. On the 26th of February, 1870, he introduced a bill to that effect, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. He advocated this important measure in a speech of much ability on the 6th of June following. It was not, however, until near the close of this Congress, in January, 1871, that this measure, having been reported from the committee, came regularly before the House for consideration. In answer to an objection urged by Mr. Bird, Mr. Hoar thus set forth the object of the bill:

There is no purpose in the mind of any man, so far as I have heard, to remove from the State, from the township, or from the school district, the valuable and precious privilege of regulating their own institutions for education in their own way. Nobody proposes, as the gentleman from New Jersey seems to suppose, not to permit the States of this Union to educate their people. But what is proposed is not to permit them not to do it. That is all. This bill declares that whenever a State desires to establish and put in force a school system reasonably sufficient for the education of its children of school age, the matter of so doing shall be left to the entire and exclusive charge of that community.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are in this country to-day sixteen States which for the next ten years are to elect thirty-two Senators and ninety Representatives, in which there are receiving an education at all—including even those who go to school for a single week in the year—about one million three hundred thousand children against three million five hundred and seventy-five thousand of school age who are receiving no sort of education whatever.

Mr. Hoar was re-elected by a majority of six thousand one hundred votes to the Forty-third Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Railways and Canals and the Committee on Education and Labor. He continued to be particularly prominent in the discussion of questions bearing upon the subject of national education.



Noah Crocker

ALVAH CROCKER.



ALVAH CROCKER was born in Leominster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, October 14, 1801. His parents were very poor, and at six years Alvah began to work for his daily bread, and when eight years of age took regular employment in a factory. He had but six weeks on the average each year for attendance at school, but he managed by hard labor and self-denial to keep pace in study with those who were constantly at school. At sixteen he had thoroughly mastered the branches ordinarily taught at the district school, and had made considerable proficiency in Latin and Greek.

At twenty-one he went to Fitchburg, where he now resides, with only a few dollars in his pocket. Such was his energy and success in business, that three years later he was able to make large investments in land, water-power, and buildings for manufacturing purposes. He became in a few years one of the largest manufacturers of paper in the United States. Fitchburg, a mere hamlet when he began business there, became a busy place of thirteen thousand inhabitants.

As early as 1835 Mr. Crocker determined that his town should have direct railroad connection with Boston. Almost every one regarded his projects as impracticable, and rival interests endeavored to break him down, but he persevered until success crowned his efforts. Chiefly for the purpose of securing the railroad charter, he became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1836. In that body he was the author of the Insurance Law as it now stands upon the Statute-book of Massachusetts. He was subsequently again a member in 1842 and 1843, and finally succeeded in securing the charter for his road. He suspended all his manufacturing enterprises that he might devote his undivided energies to the enterprise, and by his own unaided efforts got the stock (\$1,500,000)

subscribed for. He went to England and purchased the iron for the road on more favorable terms than had before been procured. On the 5th of March, 1845, he had the satisfaction of riding into Fitchburg on the first locomotive that traversed the new road. But his exertions for public improvements were only just begun. He saw the practicability of making the road just completed a link in the most direct line between Boston and the West. The main obstacle which interposed was the Hoosac Mountain, which must be pierced by a tunnel five miles in length before the connection would be complete. He went to Boston, as a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and fought almost single-handed the battle which secured the charter for the tunnel. When a member of the Senate again in 1866, he brought to a final and successful issue the legislation necessary to secure the completion of this greatest triumph of engineering skill this country has witnessed. The work of practically prosecuting the enterprise of boring the mountain had been intrusted to other hands, and had not made satisfactory progress, when, in July, 1866, Governor Bullock appointed Mr. Crocker one of the commissioners and superintendent of the construction of the tunnel. The expenses were immediately reduced, while double the previous progress was achieved. In 1869 the work was let under contract, and the State commission was withdrawn.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Crocker was devotedly patriotic and loyal to the Union. He gave much time and money to recruiting soldiers and supplying their wants in the army. He was a trusted agent of Governor Andrew in looking after wounded Massachusetts soldiers in the field and the hospitals. He expended thousands of dollars of his own means in this patriotic and humane work. In January, 1872, while absent in Europe, he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor William B. Washburn. He received the extraordinary compliment of a unanimous vote in thirty-eight of the largest towns in his district. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a large majority.



A. L. Olmsted

HENRY L. DAWES.



HENRY L. DAWES was born October 30, 1816, at Cum-
mington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, among the
Berkshire Hills, whose inhabitants and interests he has
represented in Congress for more than thirteen years. He is of the
English yeomanry stock, and the founder of the Massachusetts family;
was among the early colonists, settling at Abington, in the eastern
portion, whence the parents of Mr. Dawes removed to Cummington,
afterwards settling on a small farm in North Adams. Several
uncles served in the Continental army throughout the War for Inde-
pendence, though his father was too young for such duty.

It was amid these associations and surroundings that Mr. Dawes
was reared, attending school in the winter, and working hard, as
soon as able, on the hill-side farm. At the age of twenty-three he
graduated at Yale College, having, when he entered, about forty dol-
lars with which to meet his necessary expenses. When vacation came
he travelled a-foot to the homestead at North Adams, and in the
same primitive manner returned to his Alma Mater, teaching school
and working on the farm during vacations in order to obtain means
sufficient to carry him through the collegiate course.

Leaving Yale, he was soon after admitted to the bar, and devoted
himself generally to the practice of his profession, diversifying the
struggle with teaching school at intervals and for several years edit-
ing the "Greenfield Gazette." The young lawyer and editor took
his position with the Whig party, and did it good service by voice
and pen. In 1848 he was elected a Representative in the State
Legislature, and again in 1849 and 1852, serving one term as State

Senator. During this legislative service he was more or less closely identified with the Free Soil movement, being always recognized as possessed of decided anti-slavery convictions, though, by temperament, moderate in methods and cautious in policy. In 1853 he was elected to and served in the State Constitutional Convention, and from that time until 1857 he was State district-attorney. The Know-nothing movement had control of Massachusetts for a season, but during its whole career it was steadily opposed by Mr. Dawes. He was the only anti-Know-nothing member of the Massachusetts delegation when his Congressional career began in 1857. He entered Congress at the beginning of the fierce and turbulent Lecompton struggle, and was a useful ally to the party resisting that iniquity. In the Thirty-sixth Congress he was placed on the Committee on Elections, of which he was made chairman in the Thirty-seventh Congress, continuing to serve thereon until the close of the Fortieth Congress.

In 1860 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor, receiving a handsome vote in the convention that nominated John A. Andrew. In the winter of 1861-62 he was a member of the famous Van Wyck Investigating Committee, which was charged with an inquiry into government contracts. Mr. Dawes was active in the investigation, preparation of the report, and in support of it on the floor, proving himself a valuable ally or formidable opponent, as the need required.

Throughout the war Mr. Dawes was an able and faithful supporter of the administration, always voting or speaking in behalf of all necessary measures for the suppression of rebellion and maintenance of the Union. Outside of Congress he was an active and efficient stump speaker, always in demand and popular, both from his thorough acquaintance with political affairs, men and measures, and his clear, logical and attractive mode of statement and argument. His arduous labors on the Committee on Elections though important, were not calculated to attract as much attention as some other labors more closely connected with the stirring events of the time. Mr. Dawes was a consistent friend of emancipation, and his votes may

always be found recorded on that side. During the reconstruction period, Mr. Dawes, though at times indicating views of a more moderate character than was generally entertained by the majority in the House, recorded his votes on those grave issues with the great body of the party of which he is so useful a member.

During the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Dawes was prominently mentioned for the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress, but as Mr. Blaine's candidacy made it impossible to unite New England delegations, Mr. Dawes retired gracefully and with honors. He was appointed chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to which important duty he brings the conscientious industry and the careful, painstaking attention which are marked characteristics of his public life and labors. It evinces the high esteem in which the abilities of Mr. Dawes are held at home, that he was offered by Governor Claflin a position on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. He declined the honor, preferring legislative to judicial labors.

In a paper read before the American Social Science Association, held in New York, October 26, 1869, Mr. Dawes discussed "the mode of procedure in cases of contested elections." His long experience as a member and chairman of the Committee on Elections, extending through ten years, enabled him to produce a most valuable paper, which illustrates the strongly non-partisan bias of his mind as well as the vigorous simplicity of his style and the compactness of his statements.

Mr. Dawes first calls attention to the fact that by the constitution both Houses were made the sole and only "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." With regard to this absolute power he says :

"This is a most remarkable power, and has no analogy ; not remarkable in that it is supreme, for in every constitutional government there is a tribunal of last resort existing somewhere, and of course supreme over the subject-matter or the person falling within its jurisdiction. But in all such tribunals, not only the jurisdiction but the constituent parts of the body itself are defined and fixed by

HENRY L. DAWES.

a law outside of, and superior to the tribunal itself. It does not pass upon its own commission. Yet, in a contested election in Congress, the subject-matter and the person falling within the supreme jurisdiction of each House are the constituents of its own body. Of whom the body shall consist, the body itself has absolute power to determine. And the power to determine of whom either House shall consist, includes that of determining the political character of that House and the fate of measures and administrations, and, it may be, of the Government itself. The grave character of this power thus becomes apparent the moment it is comprehended."

Since his occupation of the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, a position accorded him by usage as the oldest continuous member, as well as by his recognized capacity for the important work needed, Mr. Dawes has made a strong record in favor of the utmost economy and retrenchment, making in the House, January 18, 1870, a vigorous speech which at the time and since created a great deal of discussion and criticism. The occasion was on a bill transferring the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island, which Mr. Dawes opposed as involving uncalled for expediture.

During the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses Mr. Dawes held the important position of chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In this most conspicuous position he won the approbation of the country, and left his impress deeply on legislation.

Mr. Dawes is possessed of much more than ordinary literary culture, and those who know him best are often surprised at the extent and quality of the reading for which, busy man of affairs as he is and has so long been, he still finds time. As a speaker Mr. Dawes is easy, fluent, clear and cogent, always talking extemporaneously, and in the colloquial debates which arise on the floor of the House he is one of the most formidable of foes and most valuable of friends, apt at retort, and gifted with a keen and often powerful sarcasm, which lends point to his arguments and sting to his words. As a lawyer Mr. Dawes possesses an excellent reputation, and has a good practice which might be much larger and more lucrative but for his attention to public duties.

DANIEL W. GOOCH.




DANIEL W. GOOCH was born in Wells, Maine, January 8, 1820. He was fitted for college at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. He studied law in South Berwick and Portland, Maine, and in Boston, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practiced in the city of Boston.

He commenced his political life as a Whig, and as such he was elected a member of the House in the State Legislature of 1852. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1853.

He promptly identified himself with the Republican party at its organization, and during its first national campaign in 1856 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth but resigned before taking his seat. After several years in private and professional life he was in 1872 elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of four thousand four hundred and thirty-three votes as a Republican over General Banks, who received the votes of Democrats and Liberals. Mr. Gooch served on the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS.

 OHN M. S. WILLIAMS was born August 14, 1818, in Richmond, Virginia, thus presenting the unusual spectacle of a man of Southern birth representing a Northern constituency. He went North early in life, and secured a common-school education. Rightly realizing that even in the modern Athens the most direct road to influence was in the way of wealth, he applied himself to trade, and soon acquired a fortune. He became a wealthy merchant and an opulent ship-owner.


His money giving him prominence and influence, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and subsequently to the State Senate. He was a presidential elector from the Fourth District of Massachusetts in 1868, and in that capacity cast his vote for Grant and Colfax.

In 1872 he was elected a Representative from the Eighth District of Massachusetts to the Forty-third Congress, and served on the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. His first speech in the House was on the salary question. "I think," said he, "the most of us are here because we wished to be, independently of all considerations of pay. It is worth more than any salary to be the choice of our constituency, and the honor of a seat in either House is of more value to the most of us than any compensation could be. I think the larger part of this Congress are equal in all respects, and superior in many, to those heroes and statesmen of antiquity referred to in the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, or those eminent American statesmen named in the finished speech of the gentleman from Indiana. Therefore I, for one, feel honored in having a seat here."



Gen. J. James.

BENJAMIN T. EAMES.

ENJAMIN T. EAMES was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 4, 1818. His parents soon after his birth removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he received his early education. He pursued his preparatory course of studies at Worcester, Massachusetts; entered Yale College in 1839, and graduated in 1843. He studied law at first in Rhode Island, and afterward in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1844. He then returned to Rhode Island, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1845, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Providence.

He was a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1859, 1868, and 1869. During his last year of service he was Speaker of that body. In 1854 he was State Senator, and was subsequently four times re-elected to the same position. In 1870 he was elected a Representative from the First or Eastern District of Rhode Island to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican. During that Congress he was a member of the Committee on Elections.

The most finished speech of Mr. Eames during this Congress was delivered January 11, 1872, on the occasion of the presentation of the statue of Roger Williams by the State of Rhode Island. He maintained that Williams was the first to apply and actualize the idea of religious liberty as a principle in politics. "It struggled through centuries in the past to its realization in the organic law of a civil State. It was announced in theory in the schools of philosophy in Europe. It may be imperfectly seen in the earliest struggles with the Romish Church, and in the subsequent conflicts of that Church in the religious controversies of the sixteenth century. It was clearly enunciated by William, Prince of Orange, in the struggle of the Dutch republic against the persecutions of the

Spanish throne. 'The Hollanders demand liberty of conscience, was the noble utterance of that heroic prince. It may be traced in the renunciation by England of the spiritual power of the Pope, and the separation of the English from the Romish Church; and its advancing steps are plainly visible in the refusal of the Pilgrims and Puritans to conform to the rites and ceremonies of the English Church, and their voluntary exile for cause of conscience to America. Step by step through these centuries this idea was advancing, and gradually weakening the bonds between Church and State, until these bonds were snapped asunder when this idea was at first imperfectly applied under the simple compact which was adopted by the first settlers at Providence for the management of their civil affairs, and then completely and triumphantly realized in the lifetime of its great advocate and defender under the charters which were subsequently granted to the colony of Rhode Island. . . .

"The State of Rhode Island has erected on its soil no monument to the memory of Roger Williams. We need no monument there to remind us of his virtues and services. The principles which he there first applied can never be effaced from the memory of its people. But, after the lapse of nearly two centuries since his dust mingled with the soil which his footsteps first consecrated to the freedom of the soul, the people of Rhode Island gladly and gratefully place in the national Capitol this beautiful statue, in the hope of keeping fresh in the memory of the present and future citizens of this great Republic the principles of civil and religious liberty which were illustrated in his life, and which have immortalized his name."

Mr. Eames was re-elected, by a majority of five thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine votes, to the Forty-third Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Private Land Claims and the Committee on Patents. He was by no means a frequent speaker on the floor, but as a persistent worker and a man of evident earnestness of purpose he had much influence in the House.



S. J. M. Pendleton

JAMES M. PENDLETON.

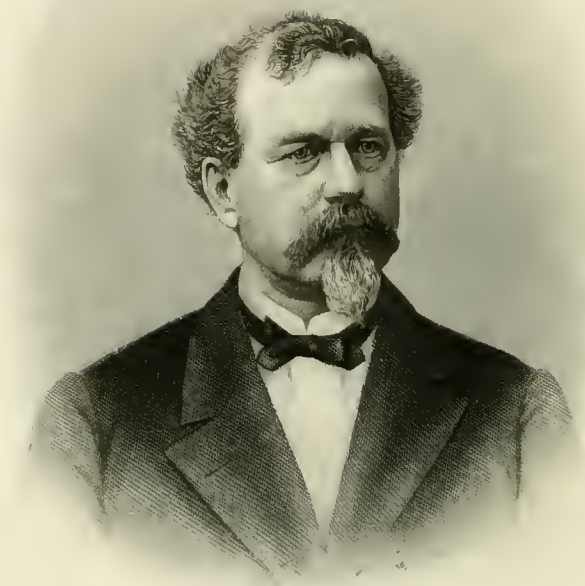


JAMES MONROE PENDLETON, the youngest son and tenth child in a family of twelve children, was born at Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, Connecticut, January 10, 1822. On his father's side he is a descendant of Major Brian Pendleton, who, coming from the mother country and settling in New England shortly after the arrival of the Mayflower in 1620, became distinguished as a soldier and in the councils of State. General Nathan Pendleton, father of James, has left a record of which his posterity may well be proud. As a major of militia in the war of 1812 he was noted for his valor, genius, skill, and efficiency. For ten terms, from 1810 to 1826, he represented North Stonington in the Legislature of Connecticut, winning the appellation of an able and upright legislator. His wife, Phebe Cole Pendleton, was of Scottish extraction, and was a lady of superior talents and refinement. General Pendleton died October 15, 1827. Owing to adverse and unavoidable occurrences his affairs had become seriously impaired, so that his family were left in limited circumstances. Mr. Pendleton lived at home until seventeen years of age, attending the district school about four months each year, and the remaining time either working on the farm or in his brother's dry goods and grocery store. Subsequently for a few years he alternately attended and taught school. Defraying expenses by his own exertions, he completed his course of studies with high honors at the "Connecticut Literary Institution" in 1844. Then, presenting his mother with his surplus earnings, he went to New York and acted as salesman in a wholesale grocery store for two years. Thence going to Westerly, Rhode Island, where he has since resided, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, banking, insurance, and manufacturing with satisfying success. He was married in 1847 to Miss Arabella B. Spencer, of

Suffield, Connecticut, a lady whose talents and refined culture command the highest respect and esteem.

In public affairs Mr. Pendleton has acted an important part, earnestly advocating all measures which he conceived conducive to the good of community and the country. The cause of public school education has especially received his hearty support, and been greatly advanced by his untiring and vigorous efforts. From youth up he has taken a deep interest in political science, early learning what seems so hard for many to comprehend, that the Constitution of the United States is the expressed will of the people of the United States in the aggregate, and not a compact between sovereign States. Although holding that article of the Constitution which tolerated involuntary service within certain limits under its control incompatible with freedom and contrary to the Declaration of Independence, yet was he entirely loyal even to this provision while it was a part of the fundamental law. But when the attempt was made to generalize a local institution, a social, moral, and political evil, to foist it into free territory, he firmly resisted, coöperating with the lovers of liberty and the Union in organizing and supporting the Republican party, founded on principles in strict accord with the Constitution. When, in consequence of this party's triumph, fairly won at the ballot box in 1860, the South waged war upon the Union, he confidently accepted the issue. Early in the struggle he counseled and urged the emancipation and arming of the slaves. During the conflict he was President of the Union League in Westerly, and was largely instrumental in enlisting soldiers for the defense of Government.

Mr. Pendleton was a member of the State Senate of Rhode Island in 1862, and during three succeeding terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1868, and was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket the same year. In 1870 he was elected a Representative from the Second District of Rhode Island to the Forty-second Congress, and in 1872 he was re-elected. He served on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States.



Jos R Hawley.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.



JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY was born in Stewartsville, North Carolina, October 31, 1826. His family removed to Connecticut when he was about ten years of age. He was educated in Connecticut and New York, graduating at Hamilton College in 1847. He studied law at Cazenovia, New York, and Farmington, Connecticut. Having been admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in Hartford, September 1, 1850, and was devoted to the profession of law without interruption for about seven years.

His tastes and talents fitted him eminently for journalism, just then taking rank as a recognized profession in the United States, and in February, 1857, he became editor of "The Hartford Evening Press." His journal gave no uncertain sound on the great questions then agitating the public mind. He was unsparing in his denunciations of the conduct of the men who resorted to treason in their efforts to destroy the Union because they were unable to control the Government.

When the war actually came he was one of the staunchest defenders of the Union through the press. His patriotism, however, did not exhaust itself in mere words; he was not of the spirit to exhort others to deeds and sacrifices for the country which he was unwilling to share. He was among the foremost to enter the military service, enlisting April 15, 1861, in the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He was commissioned as a captain, and in that capacity was actively engaged until the expiration of the three months' service for which his regiment had enlisted.

The war had not ended in sixty days, as the Secretary of State had predicted, and the disastrous battle of Bull Run had placed the

Union in greater peril than ever, when Captain Hawley's short term of enlistment expired. He was not of the metal to go back to civil pursuits when the country was in need of further service which he could give, and he immediately engaged in recruiting the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, in which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. His efficiency as an officer and his gallantry in the field were attended by promotions which were the rewards of meritorious services. He became colonel in 1862, brigadier-general in 1864, and was brevetted major-general in 1865. He remained in the service longer than most of the volunteer officers, and was not mustered out until January 15, 1866.

In politics his impulse, convictions, and experience made him earnestly a Republican, and as such he was, in April, 1866, elected Governor of Connecticut. He held this office one year, and then returned to journalism as editor of "The Hartford Courant," with which "The Press" had been consolidated. In 1868 he received from his party the distinguished honor of being made President of the National Republican Convention.

General Hawley was elected to the Forty-second Congress November 5, 1872, to succeed Hon. Julius L. Strong, deceased, and took his seat in the House of Representatives on the second of December following. He served during the remainder of that Congress on the Committee on Claims. He immediately took an active and influential part in the proceedings and discussions of the House. One of his most able speeches during the first session of his service was in advocacy of the report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation. He spoke of the "overshadowing, insidious, and tremendous power of great corporations," and added:—

"If I am entitled to warn any body, to lift up any voice of warning here or elsewhere, I beg to warn my fellow-citizens against this danger to the official purity, and even the existence, of the country. I am proud to have been one of those who in early years took up arms in the political field against the great corporation, the great monopoly, the great aristocracy known as American slavery. If I do not mistake the times we are coming to a conflict with an enemy

as great and more dangerous. They used to tell us the slaveholders had \$2,000,000,000 in men, women, and children in that great corporation and dangerous aristocracy. By the end of the year 1873 there will have been constructed in this country about seventy-five thousand miles of railroad, with a capital aggregating \$3,000,000,000, and possibly \$4,000,000,000, owned by more people, but yet more easily combined than the capital and influences of slavery."

He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Banking and Currency, the Committee on Military Affairs, the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration and the Proposed National Census of 1875. He took rank among the ablest debaters and orators in the House, and there were few important discussions in which he did not participate with perceptible effect. One of the ablest speeches on the financial question was delivered by him on the second of April, 1874. No quotation will give an adequate idea of the speech, but a few sentences will illustrate the general drift of his opinions: "There is no road to resumption through expansion," he said, "except the road that goes through repudiation. If I am not altogether wild in this matter this is the decisive, the turning point in the national finances, and what is of infinitely less importance, a turning point in the history of political parties." He sums up the reasons for right legislation in one comprehensive sentence:—

"By the original legal-tender act, which made legal-tenders convertible on presentation into gold bonds; by the second act, which provided for the same conversion into gold bonds; by your pledge made when you sanctioned Secretary M'Culloch's policy; by your solemn act of legislation, which General Grant signed as the first act of his administration; by every pledge you have made in your political conventions, especially including the last; by every message of the President you are honoring; by the doctrines of sound finance; by the entreaty of the best business men in the country, you are commanded, and solemnly pledged, not to resume to-day or to-morrow or next year, but not to turn your backs upon resump-

tion—only to set your faces thitherward and to do your utmost to bring this country up to the high level of commercial and political honor.”


General Hawley was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Centennial, and was subsequently chosen President of the Commission. One of the ablest and most eloquent speeches delivered during the Forty-third Congress was made by him May 7, 1874, on “The Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition of 1876—their Advantages, Duties, and Honors.” It was a grand review of the resources possessed by the nation for making the exhibition a success, and an eloquent appeal to Congress to perform the patriotic duty of promoting the great enterprise by a judicious appropriation.

The House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress contained no more eloquent orator or able debater than General Hawley. No man was more fearless in the utterance of his views, or more competent to defend them on all occasions. Having a fine presence, a powerful voice, and an impressive manner, with an apparently exhaustless fund of information, he was no less distinguished as a Representative in Congress than he had been as a journalist and a soldier.



J. M. W. G.

STEPHEN W. KELLOGG.

TEPHEN W. KELLOGG was born at Shelburne, Massachusetts, April 5, 1822; graduated at Yale College in 1846; studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and has since 1854 practiced at Waterbury; was Clerk of the State Senate of Connecticut in 1851; was a member of the State Senate in 1853, and of the State House of Representatives in 1856; was Judge of the New Haven County Court in 1854; was elected Judge of Probate in 1854, and held the office six years; and was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1860 and 1868.

He was elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican from a District that had given 2,700 Democratic majority at the last previous State election, and, taking his seat April 9, 1869, was appointed a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was active in his opposition to the income tax, having introduced the first bill in the House for its reduction or repeal. The following is an extract from one of his speeches on the tax bill, delivered June 2, 1870:

I trust the House will strike out all these provisions for the continuance of the income tax, and end the obnoxious thing forever. The people demand at our hands a reduction of taxation, and they demand it now. They ask that its burdens be lightened, and they ask that it be done now. It is of vastly more importance to the business of the country that taxation should be moderately reduced, than it is to pay off large amounts of the public debt speedily. Enough of taxation should be retained for the expenses of the Government, the payment of bounties and pensions, the interest of the public debt, and enough of the principal to strengthen the public credit, and give assurance of the constant reduction and final payment of the debt. But when the statement of the public debt for June 1, as sent to us yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the reduction of the debt during the month of May has been the enormous sum of \$14,301,962 57, or nearly half a million a day drained from the channels of the business of the country, and that the whole reduction of the

debt since March 1, 1870, has been \$31,766,105 39, I ask the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means if he does not think the business of the country deserves a little more relief than his proposed reduction of taxation of only about thirty-three million dollars annually.

The history of this tax in Great Britain was given yesterday by my honorable friend from New York. The statesmen of that country had exhausted every other source of taxation before Mr. Pitt ventured upon this measure, in the struggle that was then going on for the supremacy, if not for the existence of her power. Every other species of taxation had long before been exercised, and this was the last devilish invention. She had had taxes upon marriages, taxes upon births, and taxes upon burials. A duke had formerly paid fifty pounds tax on his marriage, and thirty pounds tax on the birth of his eldest son. There had been special taxes on bachelors over twenty-five, and I know my friend from Maine [Mr. Hale] and others here would object to that provision in our law. There had also been special taxes on widowers who had no children. The old story of her all pervading system of taxation is familiar; it was like the plague of Egypt, that entered even their dwellings, their bed-chambers, and their kneading-troughs. They taxed every thing but God's own sunshine, and they even taxed that, for they had their "window tax;" and according to the number of panes of glass was the light taxed that entered cottage or palace. But yet this income tax of Mr. Pitt was so unpopular that when it expired, six months after the close of the war, there was a general cry of joy and relief all over the realm.

Mr. Kellogg was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, during which he took rank among the most prominent and efficient of our national legislators. He served as a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and the Committee on War Claims. He was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. He is an able debater, and a rapid, earnest, and impressive speaker.



1471-5th Avenue

HENRY H. STARKWEATHER.



HENRY H. STARKWEATHER was born in Preston, New London County, Connecticut, April 29, 1826. He received his education at the common schools of which his State is justly proud. It is their glory that they fit men for the highest walks of public life. Like many of his associates in Congress, he repaid the debt which he had incurred to the free schools by himself becoming a teacher in the institution. Such pursuits, alternating with agriculture, occupied him until twenty-four years of age. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in the city of Norwich.

In 1856, Mr. Starkweather was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860. Under the Republican administration which followed he was made postmaster of Norwich, and was re-appointed by President Johnson in 1865. Unwilling to favor the policy of the President he resigned in 1866, and was soon afterwards elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, the only Republican member from that State. During that Congress he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He made no speeches, but was otherwise active in the work of legislation. He was re-elected by more than two thousand majority over his Democratic opponent. During the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Commerce. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. In the Forty-third Congress he served on the Committee on Appropriations.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM.



WILLIAM H. BARNUM was born September 17, 1818. Soon after his birth, his father removed from the Eastern part of the State of New-York to Salisbury, Connecticut. He received a public school education, and at an early age commenced business as a merchant and manufacturer. Possessing thoroughly practical business qualities, he became eminently successful in all his enterprises. He acquired a wide and enviable reputation among business men as the manufacturer of iron from the celebrated Salisbury ore, and from the mines of Lake Superior. His large and successful establishments for the manufacture of iron and steel in various places have done much to develop the material and industrial resources of the country. He was one of the projectors of the Connecticut Western Railroad, of which he was appointed president at the organization of the company.

In politics, Mr. Barnum has always been a consistent and liberal, but firm, Democrat. He was a member of the Connecticut State Legislature in 1851-52. In 1866, a nomination for Congress was urged upon him, which he reluctantly accepted, and was elected; P. T. Barnum being the opposing candidate. In 1869 he was re-elected over Sidney Beardsly, in 1871 over George Coffing, and in 1873 over M. T. Miner. He has done good service on the Committees on Manufactures, on Roads and Canals, on the Pacific Railroads, and on the District of Columbia. He is known as an advocate of a tariff not only for purposes of revenue to the Government, but as a means of protection to American industry. In Congress, without participating as a speech-maker in general discussions, he has been attentive to the business of legislation, and faithful to the interests of his constituents.



W H Barnum



Lyman Fennell

LYMAN TREMAIN.



LYMAN TREMAIN was born in Durham, Greene County, New York, June 14, 1819. The ancestor from whom he derives his Christian name, and who was the progenitor of the Lyman family in America, came among the first colonists to Boston in 1830, and soon after, penetrating the wilderness to the westward, became one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. His grandfather, Tremain, was a soldier in the Revolution. His father settled at an early day in Greene County, where he lived for many years extensively engaged as a farmer and manufacturer, and was highly respected in all the relations of life.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of his native town, and at the Kinderhook Academy. He studied law with John O'Brien, Esq., of Durham, and with Messrs. Sherwood & White, of New York city. Having been admitted to the bar in 1840, he returned to Durham, where he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. O'Brien. At the age of twenty-three he was elected Supervisor of Durham, as a Democrat, in a town which had been decidedly Whig in politics. In 1844 he was appointed District Attorney of Greene County, and while holding this office he was, at the age of twenty-seven, elected County Judge and Surrogate—an office which, under the new constitution just adopted, superseded five judges under the former system. This office he held for four years and a half.

In 1853 Mr. Tremain removed to Albany for the practice of his profession, and soon took a very high position at the bar in that city. In 1857 he was elected Attorney-General of the State as a Democrat, and held the office two years. In 1859 he was again nominated by acclamation for the same office, but was defeated at

the election. In 1861 he was renominated by acclamation, but declined to be a candidate because he differed with the Democratic party in relation to the war, which had just begun. He immediately identified himself actively with the Union Republican party. He was by them, in 1862, nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, with General Wadsworth as the candidate for Governor. He was counted out by an ostensible majority of about eight thousand votes, a result which was secured by heavy frauds in New York city. In 1866 Mr. Tremain was elected to the Assembly of New York, by over one thousand majority, in a district which had been carried by the Democrats the year before. Although this was his first appearance in the Assembly, he was honored by an election to the Speakership of that body.

All the offices held by Mr. Tremain have come to him unsought, since he has always preferred his profession to the honors of political position. His talents, industry, and devotion to his profession, have been rewarded with success of the most substantial and satisfactory character. No lawyer in the State, outside of New York city, has so large and lucrative a practice at the bar. He was for many years in partnership with Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, late Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, who was lost at sea by the shipwreck of the *Ville du Havre* in February, 1874. His practice has been mainly in civil cases involving large amounts, and argued before the highest State and Federal Courts. He has, however, been largely occupied in criminal trials—having been counsel in no less than forty capital cases, principally where in his official capacity he appeared for the Government. Perhaps the most important of these, and certainly the one which attracted the most public attention, was the trial of Stokes for the killing of Fisk. Mr. Tremain was the only one of the counsel of Stokes who stood by him through all of his three trials, each of which was of three or four weeks' duration. In the first trial the jury disagreed; in the second the verdict was murder in the first degree. Within ten days of the time set for execution Mr. Tremain made an elaborate argument for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, which was obtained, but

the motion for a new trial was unanimously denied by the Supreme Court, consisting of four Judges. But in the Court of Appeals Mr. Tremain carried his point by the unanimous decision of seven Judges, who decided several new and important questions in criminal jurisprudence. In the last trial the verdict was for manslaughter in the third degree, although Judge Davis made a strong charge adverse to the prisoner, and the press and public sentiment loudly clamored for his conviction for murder. The bulk of the labor involved in conducting the case to this termination devolved upon Mr. Tremain, who had to deal with a vast volume of evidence and grapple with the intricate legal questions involved. The history of the case and its results is one of the most brilliant professional triumphs ever achieved in this country.

But of greater general interest and more important results was the trial of William M. Tweed, in which Mr. Tremain was leading counsel for the prosecution. It was thought impossible that Tweed could be convicted, so thoroughly was he intrenched behind his long unquestioned power and ill-gotten wealth. He was defended by six or eight of the leading lawyers of New York, such as Graham, Field, Fullerton, and others. In the first trial the jury was packed in the interest of Tweed, and all Mr. Tremain's efforts were bent upon preventing an acquittal, which was accomplished by the fearless manner in which he addressed the jury. No lawyer has ever gone into a court-room with more complete and careful preparation for the work before him than that with which Mr. Tremain entered upon the second trial of Tweed. He had a complete history, alphabetically arranged, of over one thousand men who were upon the panel from which the jury was to be selected. He was thus able to keep all Tweed's henchmen and sworn supporters off the jury, and secure men who would give an honest verdict in accordance with the evidence. The result of Mr. Tremain's efforts, as is well known, was the conviction of the most audacious and powerful criminal that has ever been put to his defense in an American court, and that, too, when every circumstance seemed adverse to the prosecution. The grand moral results of this conviction can

scarcely be overestimated. No event in the history of the country has had so manifest a tendency to break dishonest rings and put an end to municipal corruption.

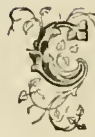
In 1873 Mr. Tremain, unexpectedly to himself, was nominated by the Republicans of the State of New York for Representative at large to the Forty-third Congress. He received four hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six votes, and was elected by thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine majority. He received about five thousand more votes than the total number received by the Republican candidates in all the Congressional Districts of the State. As he was placed upon the Congressional ticket, he thus ran five thousand ahead of his party vote. He has been four times a candidate before the people of the whole State, and always ran largely ahead of his ticket. He entered the Forty-third Congress with a constituency of four millions of people—the largest which any representative of the people in a legislative body has ever had. On taking his seat in the House of Representatives his eminent legal abilities were recognized by the Speaker in his being assigned to the fourth place on the Judiciary Committee, in advance of several old and experienced members of the House. Mr. Tremain performed his duties as a member of this committee and as a Representative of the people in such a manner as would be anticipated from his success in his professional field.

Mr. Tremain was married when twenty-three years of age to his present wife, Miss Helen Cornwall, of Catskill, New York, whose grandfather was an officer in the Revolution. His eldest son, Frederick Lyman Tremain, left college soon after the breaking out of the war to enter the military service. He was promoted by merit to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment of New York Cavalry. After passing with great credit through twenty-five battles, he was killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run in February, 1865, at the age of twenty-one, being unsurpassed in his brilliant and honorable record by any of the heroes of the war. Mr. Tremain's only surviving son, Grenville, is a partner in his law firm at Albany, and the Corporation Counsel for the city of Albany.



Clarkson R. Potter

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

 CLARKSON NOTT POTTER was born at Union College, near Schenectady, New York, in 1825. His father, the Rev. Alonzo Potter, who was subsequently Bishop of Pennsylvania, was then a Professor there. His mother was the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who was for sixty-three years the distinguished President of that College.

Clarkson was the eldest of ten children, and after graduating at Union College was sent to the Rensselaer Institute to study engineering. Leaving there when eighteen years of age, he went to Wisconsin as a surveyor. After remaining West some two years, during which time he occupied his leisure hours in reading law, he returned to Schenectady, finished his professional studies, and was admitted to the bar; shortly after which he removed to the city of New York, where he commenced practice in 1847.

He prosecuted his profession with diligence, and early acquired a very important and valuable practice. He took no active part in politics, and held no public office whatever, until elected to the Forty-first Congress from the district adjoining New York city on the north. In that Congress he served on the Committees of Commerce, Elections, and Private Land Claims, and was also one of the Sub-committee on Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.

In Congress Mr. Potter opposed repudiation and any further increase of paper money; favored the abolition of the Franking Privilege, and introduced a measure for that purpose which the Post-Office Committee adopted and recommended to the House; urged the abolition of the present system of maintaining permanent diplomatic agents to represent this country abroad; was active in procuring an increase in judicial salaries; and advocated the repeal of the Income Tax, which, as levied, he thought especially unjust and demoralizing. He resisted the claim of the House of Repre-

sentatives to punish as a breach of the privileges of the House, assaults upon its members outside of the District of Columbia; and he earnestly opposed the granting of private charters by Congress, creating corporations to carry on business within the States, and all kindred private legislation; declaring that such legislation would unite upon Washington the corrupt influences, dangerous solicitations, and all the inducements to wicked legislation which would otherwise be distributed through the various State capitals, and thus bring about there a condition of things as much worse than that at any State capital as Congress is more powerful than the Legislature of any State.

Indeed, from the time he grew up, Mr. Potter had been a Democrat—not because he sympathized in the least with slavery, but because of his conviction that free government could only be maintained by limiting and localizing the power of government. He therefore regarded the reconstruction policy of the Government as unjust, unwise, and a dangerous step toward the centralization of power. His own views on these subjects were expressed in a speech on the admission of Virginia, from which we make the following extract:

Since this Government was established no party ever had such an opportunity as the Republican party. It had directed the forces with which the people had put down the Rebellion. It had thus absorbed the credit which belonged so largely to the Democratic masses in the rank and file of the army. It needed only to have treated the South with a wise magnanimity and generous confidence to have won their hearts and their devotion; to have saved the Union as it was and the Constitution as our fathers gave it; and to have wielded the control of the country by the willing votes of a majority of this whole people for the rest of this generation. But, pray, how is it now, sir? The South, outraged and distrustful, sullenly submits to what it cannot avoid, without confidence in the present or hope in the future. Congress constructs and reconstructs and again re-reconstructs; makes promises which it hesitates to keep, and after every performance imposes new and harder conditions—like Pharaoh, more unwilling each day to let the people go free; while instead of the Union of our fathers and that blessed Constitution under which these States were so long and so prosperously bound together, we have a system of consolidated and centralized government in which the States of the Union are being degraded to be provinces—to be henceforth, as the gentleman from Wisconsin declared, “little more than counties.”

Sir, if this is to be the result of the war, I submit that the war was hardly worth the having. If this is to be its result, then it succeeded neither in saving that for which the people fought, nor in giving us instead something better than that which we tried to save.

I know the gentleman from Wisconsin tells us that it will be for those who live after us to decide whether this consolidated and centralized Government is or is not better than the system of limited and localized government which our fathers established. Alas! I think that this can even now be decided. Every day, as it seems to me, now testifies to their wisdom and to our folly. Every day indicates how much better and happier the people were under their limited and localized system of government than under the consolidated and centralized system which is replacing it. The vast growth and natural advantages of the country have, indeed, made us richer and more powerful than ever before; but are we wiser, better, or happier than our fathers? Are the masses more content; are rights more secure; the laws more wisely framed or better administered; our country more respected for its virtues abroad or more cherished at home, than in the days of our fathers? Ah, sir, who of us does not realize the contrary? Throughout ten States of this Union the bayonet and the test-oath crush out the heart and the confidence of the people; while throughout the rest of the land speculation, extravagance, disregard of the rights of others, disrespect of law, and corruption prevail.

Mr. Potter was counsel in the case of *Hepburn vs. Griswold*, in which the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1868, first decided the Legal Tender Act to be unconstitutional, and was also heard at the same term in support of the validity of contracts payable specifically in coin, which the Court sustained. In these arguments he very earnestly maintained that Congress had no power to impair the obligations of contracts.

When the Legal Tender question was reconsidered by the Supreme Court at its last term Mr. Potter was again heard upon it. He felt very deeply the evils which, as he thought, must result from establishing the power of Congress to impair contracts between private citizens, and the demoralization which must ensue from maintaining, as a permanent measure of value, so uncertain and fluctuating a unit as an irredeemable promise to pay. He also deprecated the review by that Court of a great constitutional question, decided after mature deliberation, as destructive of the influence and value of that supreme tribunal, and regarded its action in these respects as constituting a real crisis in the history of the Government.

"The best life of a nation," he contended, "is not the extent of its territories, nor the numbers of its people, nor the greatness of its riches; but is in the freedom it secures, and the virtue it protects. And that nation, and that nation alone, can be called really free, in which the rights of persons and of property are protected by limitations, not only against the will and changes of majorities, but even against the powers of the Government itself."

Mr. Potter was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress by a large majority. Early in the first session of that Congress he introduced a Joint Resolution providing for an Amendment of the Constitution, declaring that Congress had no power to impair the obligation of contracts, and that it should not thereafter charter private corporations to carry on business within the States.

In 1872 Mr. Potter was for the third time elected to Congress. During the Forty-third Congress he served on the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important of the House, appointment to which is regarded as a testimonial of high attainments in the law. Mr. Potter took part in many important debates, and by his able discussion of constitutional questions greatly extended his reputation. He declined to be a candidate for a fourth term.



Samuel Wood

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRINTED BY NEW YORK

FERNANDO WOOD



F Quaker ancestry, Fernando Wood was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1812. His father was a merchant of good standing of that city. His original ancestor in this country was Henry Wood, who emigrated early in the seventeenth century, settling in Rhode Island; but, being a Quaker, he was driven out of that settlement by the persecutions of the Puritans. From there he went, in 1656, to the Delaware River, and became a farmer in the vicinity of Philadelphia, on that which is now the New Jersey side of the river. For over two hundred years the family have resided in that neighborhood. The original family burial-ground is yet existing on the banks of the river a short distance north of Camden.

The father of Mr. Wood removed to New York in 1820, where the latter has resided ever since. He commenced his busy life as a clerk in 1826, but subsequently made cigars, skill in the manufacture of which he had picked up as an amateur and merely from observation. This employment he pursued but a short time.

He commenced business on his own account in 1832, but the cholera prevailing to a frightful extent in that year in New York, he was unsuccessful, and was obliged to return once more to the vocation of a clerk. In 1836 he again commenced business in a small way as a merchant. He met with fair success, but, imbibing an early taste for political affairs, he devoted much time to those more congenial pursuits.

In 1838 he was made chairman of the Young Men's General Committee of Tammany Hall; and in November, 1840, was nominated and elected a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress. This was

the memorable presidential campaign resulting in the defeat of Martin Van Buren, and the election of General Harrison. Mr. Wood took his seat in Congress at the called session in May, 1841. He was quite a young man, but nevertheless participated in the debates with much success. To do this in a Congress which comprised statesmen of great ability, was no easy thing. In the Senate were Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, Thomas H. Benton, Levi Woodbury, James Buchanan, and others almost equally distinguished. In the House were Millard Fillmore, John Quincy Adams, Caleb Cushing, Robert C. Winthrop, Henry A. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter, and others as prominent. This Congress was not only distinguished for the ability of its members, but also for the great questions which were discussed and passed upon. Henry Clay's Fiscal Bank Scheme, the Tariff, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and other measures of magnitude and importance, called out the ablest intellect of the times. Mr. Wood spoke on most of these questions, his bearing and mode of handling his subject winning the commendation of even those who differed with him.

His maiden speech was delivered in May, 1842, on Mr. Clay's Fiscal Bank Scheme. He spoke an hour, principally against the practicability of the measure, and explanatory of its effects upon the commercial interests of the country. On this occasion, ex-President Adams, then fast declining to the grave, approached him with tottering steps and congratulated him on his speech.

The chief effort of his service in that Congress was devoted to the success of the application to give the aid of the Government in showing the practicability of the transmission of intelligence by magnetic telegraph. Until the year 1842 no such proposition had been made; indeed, the inventor himself had not until then reached that degree of confidence in its feasibility as to venture upon an extensive application of it for useful purposes. Professor Morse made his application to this Congress for an appropriation sufficient to lay wires along the sleepers of the railroad track between Washington City and Baltimore. He was confident of its success, but not so with members of

Congress and the public generally. Mr. Wood took an active part in making converts. At his instance Professor Morse placed a magnetic battery in the Committee Room of Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Wood was a member, and connecting it by wires with another battery in the Committee Room of Naval Affairs in the Senate, showed, by the transmission of communications from one to the other, that the plan was sufficiently feasible to warrant an appropriation, if only as an experiment. It was with much difficulty, however, that the prejudice against it was overcome.

Morse himself was poor. He became almost discouraged ; but by the youthful energy and enthusiasm of Wood, aided by his colleague, Mr. Charles G. Ferris, then a member from New York, the bill was finally carried through, the money appropriated, and Morse made the superintendent for its construction and management at a salary of \$2,500 per year. It was soon ascertained that the jar of the running trains prevented the free transmission of the fluid along the wires when connected with the tracks. Poles, as now used, were substituted, which have been improved upon since in various respects.

Professor Morse has never ceased to recognize the great obligations which he and the world at large are under to Mr. Wood for his early appreciation and active support of the origin of the magnetic telegraph.

Mr. Wood retired for a time from public life at the end of the Twenty-seventh Congress, March 4, 1843. Being poor, and with the responsibility and care of a young family, he saw that he could not afford to pursue his taste for politics. He resumed business as a merchant, commencing in South Street, New York, as a ship chandler and ship furnisher. He eschewed politics altogether, devoting himself entirely to his business. His efforts were crowned with success. He soon became the owner of several vessels, engaged in a profitable trade with the British West India Islands.

In 1848 he fitted out the first sailing vessel that left New York for California after the discovery of gold there. In this expedition he met with unexpected success, realizing a little fortune by the result.

The same year he invested a part of these returns in suburban New York property. At that time the city did not extend above Thirtieth Street. Mr. Wood purchased the ground upon which he now resides, lying along Broadway from Seventy-sixth to Seventy-eighth Street, for a few thousand dollars, for which he was offered, in 1868, \$400,000. On the 1st of January, 1850, he retired from business, returning to an active participation in the politics of the times. He was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York in November, 1850, but was defeated by A. C. Kingsland, Esq., the Whig candidate. Not discouraged by this result, he continued in politics, determined, sooner or later, to rule over a city for which he had so much affection, and where he saw much room for municipal improvement.

He was the Democratic candidate again in 1854, and was elected. During his administration of the duties of that office, he reformed nearly all of the great abuses which then existed. He was the chief promoter in establishing the Central Park, and had charge of and carried out the original plan for its ornamentation and arrangement. By his invitation a Board was created for deciding upon the plans, consisting of Washington Irving, George C. Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, R. C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, and other distinguished men of acknowledged taste and accomplishments. He was the first to place uniforms on the police, and instituted many other improvements, which at the time were highly commended, even by political enemies. He was re-elected in 1856 and 1859. During his administration of the duties of that office he evinced much energy, and a far higher appreciation of its powers and responsibilities than its incumbents usually do. He made war upon the evil-doers always to be found in a large city, and rendered himself odious to political friends and foes by the positiveness of his actions and the indiscriminate course he adopted towards all, irrespective of station or political opinions. The leaders of the party to which he was attached became hostile in consequence; but in opposition to them he organized the Mozart Hall party, so well known in the politics of the city and State ever since.

He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, representing the Fifth District of New York. This was during the war. He made several speeches in favor of the appointment of commissioners to procure a cessation of hostilities. He deprecated the continuance of the conflict until every means of procuring an amicable adjustment had been tried and proved futile. He always declared himself against the efforts of the Southern States to break up the Union. But he thought that the South had early seen the error and futility of the Secession movement, and that there would be no difficulty in bringing about an abandonment of the effort and a restoration of peace and good-will.

After the close of the war, the enemies of Mr. Wood affected to believe that the allegations which had been published against his loyalty had found a lodgment in the public mind, and that his career in political life was ended.

Not being willing to admit this, he resolved on taking the boldest and most effectual means of testing the matter, by presenting himself as a candidate for Congress on his own record, with no other aid than his personal hold on popular esteem.

Accordingly, in October, 1866, Mr. Wood issued an address to the electors of the Ninth Congressional District, in which he announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, not the nominee of any party, faction, or convention. "I desire the election," said he, "as a popular rebuke to those who utter the malicious falsehood, that during the war I was a 'rebel sympathizer' and disunionist; and also to be placed in an official position where, unrestrained by partisan obligations, I may follow the dictates of my own judgment for the public good."

The result of this bold and independent movement was the election of Mr. Wood to the Fortieth Congress by a majority of nearly two thousand votes.

In the proceedings of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Wood took a prominent part. He participated in the debate on the Resolution to impeach the President, on the Freedmen's Bureau, on the release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland, and on the Internal Revenue Bill.

His chief effort, and that in which he felt the most interest, was his proposition to pay the public debts, reduce taxation, and return to specie payments by the development, for Government account, of the mineral resources lying in the Pacific States and Territories. To this important proposition he had given much thought and investigation. Satisfied of its practicability, he spoke at length in favor of the plan on the 3d of June, 1868, sustaining his position with force and power. He predicted that the supply of the precious metals would soon cease, unless the Government entered the field with large outlay, and using a higher order of scientific talent in revealing and analyzing the ores.

"The mines of California," said he, "have produced \$1,100,000,000, though worked by feeble efforts, imperfect machinery, and insufficient capital. Other territory, even yet more valuable, has been added to the mineral resources of the nation. All the vast space lying between the 34th and 49th degrees north latitude, and the 104th and 124th parallels of longitude, contains an inexhaustible supply. That territory belongs to the Government by conquest and by purchase. I am satisfied that a yield from two hundred to three hundred millions a year can be readily obtained, after the proper knowledge and talent are obtained to prosecute them; this may be done after the first year, and increased afterwards. Then why should we not avail ourselves of these resources? Why borrow, and oppress the people by taxation, external and internal, when we have such resources at command?"

This important proposition, and the arguments employed to urge its adoption, were received with incredulity. Its author, however, was not discouraged, and predicted the final success of the scheme.

Although Mr. Wood was elected to the Fortieth Congress unpledged to any party, he nevertheless generally acted with the Democrats. Although differing with many of his Democratic friends in some particulars, he acted with them in opposition to the measures which the majority from time to time proposed and passed.

Mr. Wood was returned to the Forty-first Congress by a large majority, and was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. Indeed, the hold he had acquired upon the affection and confidence of the people of his district, irrespective of partisan relations, rendered any opposition to him almost hopeless. Thus secure in the regard of his constituents, he was the better able to maintain an independent stand in Congress. This, of course, increased his influence, and gave greater effect to his declared opinions. The Forty-first Congress was distinguished for the importance of the questions presented and discussed. Many of them were original in their character, requiring talent of a high order, and strength of intellect not to be derived from books and precedents, for their full examination and elucidation. Mr. Wood participated more frequently than before in these discussions, taking an active part in the legislation of the House, and speaking on all the leading questions. Though acting with the minority, he nevertheless had the respect of the chief men of influence on the other side. As a member of the Committees on Reconstruction and of Foreign Affairs he made himself fully acquainted with the subjects appropriately belonging to them, and took a leading part in the debates upon the measures reported by them from the Opposition stand-point. Among these may be especially mentioned his speech on the resolution reported for the acquisition of Cuba, and on the policy of the dominant party with reference to the Southern States.

One of the most important matters agitated by him in this Congress was the investigation ordered on his motion into the management of the Freedmen's Bureau. He initiated this proceeding by the introduction of fifteen specific allegations of fraud in, and mismanagement of, that Bureau by the Commissioner (General Howard) and his subordinates. The Committee intrusted with this subject passed six weeks in laborious examination, and it was alleged by Mr. Wood and the minority of the Committee that each and every one of the specifications had been fully sustained. A majority, however, did not so report. The testimony was printed by

order of the House. It was in the debate in the House that arose upon the discussion of this subject that Mr. Wood so ably and triumphantly defended his course during the late civil war, which had frequently been made the subject of unfriendly comment against him.

A member of the Committee which had examined the case of the Bureau, who had defended General Howard, attacked Mr. Wood as disloyal during the Rebellion, repeating several newspaper scandals which had impugned his fidelity to the Government, and among them the charge that he had furnished arms to the Confederacy.

Mr. Wood in reply said that the only foundation for this charge was that as Mayor of New York, previous to the commencement of the Rebellion, he had sent a telegraphic dispatch to Senator Toombs, of Georgia, in reply to an inquiry, stating that the police of New York had no authority to seize merchandise *in transitu* for shipment to the South. He did not deny having so stated, but at that time no Rebellion existed; the mails, telegraphs, and other communications were uninterrupted; no war existed, nor was there any immediate apprehension of hostilities. So far from sympathizing with or aiding the resistance of the South to the Federal authority, he was the first official who had initiated practical measures for the maintenance of the Federal authority. In advance of any action by the Government at Washington, he had as Mayor sent a special message to the Common Council of New York recommending the appropriation of one million dollars for the outfit of troops to be tendered to the President in behalf of the Union cause. The money was appropriated and actually expended for this purpose early in the spring of 1861. The Union Defense Committee was formed at his instance, who had the disbursement of this money, and by whom fifteen regiments were armed, equipped, and transported to the national capital. At his own expense he had fitted out the Mozart Regiment, naming it after the political organization to which he was attached. The first and largest public meeting held at the North to sustain the Government at this crisis was called at his instance, and addressed by himself, General Dix, Senator Baker, and other distinguished friends of the cause.



William R. Roberts

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WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.



WILLIAM RANDAL ROBERTS was born in County Cork, Ireland, February 6, 1830. His ancestors on the father's side were of Norman descent, and followers of Strongbow into Ireland in the reign of Henry II. At a later period we find members of the family occupying distinguished positions in Ireland. John Roberts was Mayor of Waterford in 1411, William Roberts was High Sheriff of Cork in 1690, and Mayor of that city in 1697. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, one of King James's officers, was wounded and taken prisoner at the celebrated battle of Aughrim, fought July 12, 1691. The name is also to be found among the officers who, after the treaty of Limerick, took service in the French and Spanish armies. In 1750, Randal Roberts, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his brother, William Roberts, were magistrates for County Cork. His father, Randal Roberts, was at one time a prosperous merchant, as well as a large land owner. He intended his eldest son, William, for the profession of the law, but dying when his son was scarcely fifteen the intention had to be abandoned, owing to the pecuniary embarrassment in which he had left a large family.

After a few years spent in completing his education Mr. Roberts entered mercantile life, which he found little to his tastes or inclinations, and, becoming discontented with the prospect of a life of unremunerative toil and semi-political servitude, he yearned for the freedom and opportunities which the great Republic of the West offered to youth, talent, and industry. Cutting loose from all the ties of kindred and the associations of his youth, he left the shores of his native land, and arrived in New York in July, 1849.

After some six years spent as a clerk, he commenced the dry goods business on his own account, in which he failed during the

great panic of 1857. He settled with his creditors for fifty per cent. of his indebtedness, but in a few years thereafter he paid the remaining fifty per cent. in full. In 1868, after years of great success, he gave up business.

From boyhood Mr. Roberts loved the land of his birth, and sympathized with every effort calculated to assist in her struggles for freedom and nationality, and hence, when a few years ago the spirit of the Irish people at home and abroad was aroused against foreign domination in Ireland, as President of one of the largest organizations of the kind that has existed in America, he gave up all his projects for personal advancement, and devoted four years of incessant toil and thought to the cause of his native land. Under his guidance, and aided by his means, when it became apparent that the attempted insurrection in Ireland was suppressed, the invasion of Canada was undertaken, and on June 2, 1866, a battle was fought at Ridgeway, Canada, between some four hundred Irish-Americans, and fourteen hundred English-Canadians, when the latter were utterly routed, leaving behind their killed and wounded, and nearly all their arms and equipments. President Johnson, however, issued a proclamation, causing the arrest of the leaders, and ordered troops to the frontier to prevent any further invasion. The United States General, as appeared by his report to the Government, intercepted over forty thousand Irish-Americans on their way to join their comrades in Canada. In consequence of the repressive measures of the United States Government the project had to be abandoned, and very soon after, to the great regret of his associates, Mr. Roberts severed his connection with the organization, considerably impaired in health and fortune. He retired from public life with the intention of attending solely to his private interests, which had suffered severely from his long neglect; but habit becomes second nature, and after a few years of rest he for the first time sought political position, and was elected a member of the Forty-second Congress, from the Fifth Congressional District of New York, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, receiving on both occasions an almost unanimous vote.



D. H. Cox

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SAMUEL S. COX.



SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824. He attended the Ohio University at Athens, but subsequently became a student of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he paid his expenses by means of literary labor, graduating with honor in the class of 1846. He studied law with Judge Converse of the Supreme Bench of Ohio. He practiced his profession first at Cincinnati, whither he went in 1849, and then returned to Zanesville. After a short residence there he went to Europe, and on his return published a book of his travels entitled "The Buckeye Abroad," a well written and extensively popular production.

In 1853, shortly after his return from Europe, Mr. Cox became owner and editor of the "Ohio Statesman," the Democratic organ of the State, published in Columbus. In the spring of 1855 he was tendered the Secretaryship of Legation to England, but declined it, as he was unable satisfactorily to dispose of his ownership of the "Statesman." Subsequently, in the same year, he accepted the Secretaryship of Legation to Peru, but on account of ill health was compelled to resign. He was elected a Representative from the Columbus (Ohio) District to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, during which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, in which he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On the 4th of March, 1865, he removed to New York city. In that year he published a book entitled "Eight Years in Congress." The work is dedicated to his constituents in Ohio, "at whose request the volume was prepared," to whom he says :

I represent you truly when I warned and worked from 1856 to 1860 against the passionate zealotry of North and South; when I denounced, in and out of Congress, the bad fallacy and worse conduct of the secessionists; when I voted to avert the impending war by every measure of adjustment; and when, after war came, by my votes for money and men, I aided the Administration in maintaining the Federal authority over the insurgent States. Sustained by you, I supported every measure which was constitutional and expedient to crush the rebellion. At the same time I have freely challenged the conduct of the Administration in the use of the means committed to it by a devoted people. Believing that a proper use of such means would bring peace and union, and believing in no peace as permanent unless it were wedded to the Union in love and contentment, I have omitted no opportunity to forward these objects. This I have done in spite of threats and violence. For doing it your confidence has not been diminished, but increased.

In the introductory chapter Mr. Cox maintained that a "constitutional opposition" was essential to a free government, and could not be dispensed with "without danger to liberty," adding:

Time will vindicate both the writer and others, who, while they maintained the war for the Union, did not permit their voices for personal and public liberty to be drowned in the clangor of arms. Those who contest encroachments incident to war are never regarded in history as enemies, but as the truest devotees of well-regulated liberty.

The key-note to these speeches, and all efforts made by their author in and out of Congress, was struck in the heat of a debate with a member from Indiana, Mr. Julian, on the 9th of April, 1864: "Under no circumstances conceivable by the human mind would I ever violate the Constitution for any purpose. To compass its destruction as a probable or possible necessity is the very gospel of anarchy, the philosophy of dissolution." This was in reply to a northern statesman, urging extra-constitutional means to suppress the rebellion. Almost the same language was used by the writer to denounce the heresy of secession in the winter of 1860-61.

Soon after the publication of the above mentioned work Mr. Cox made another visit to Europe, spending his time while abroad chiefly on the islands and shores of the Mediterranean. He gave to the public, as the result of his observations, a volume which was published in London and New York, entitled "A Search for Winter Sunbeams," a work much more elaborate and philosophical than books of travel generally. Mr. Cox is a successful author, and a popular lecturer on literary themes. The latest subjects upon which he has appeared upon the platform were "Spain," and the "Poetry of Mechanism."

In 1868 Mr. Cox was elected a Representative from the sixth district of New York to the Forty-first Congress, and in 1870 was re-elected over Mr. Horace Greeley. His district is in the heart of New York city. It is the same formerly represented by Hon. H. J. Raymond. He served as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Committee on the Rules. There was no member of the minority who took a more important part in the proceedings than Mr. Cox. Possessing great fluency in speech, and quickness in repartee, he had frequent encounters with the shrewdest men of the majority, and seldom appeared at a disadvantage.

Mr. Cox delivered numerous able, eloquent, and elaborate speeches during these Congresses. He occupied firm partisan ground, and yet he constantly gave evidence of a candor and patriotism rising above party. For instance, in one of his speeches against the bill to amend the act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, after showing the tendency of the measure to advance the interests of his party, he said: "If the Democratic party of the city and State of New York were less patriotic than partisan they would be glad to have this measure of forcing elections continue and become intensified by the proposed amendments. The effect would be still to increase their majorities; but I would not favor party success at the peril or mutilation of the form, structure, and genius of our Government."

Mr. Cox's principal efforts were made on subjects connected with the tariff. He is a strongly pronounced free-trader. Graduating under Dr. Wayland at Brown University, he early became interested in discussions of that nature. One of his prize essays at college, which was successful, was upon the "repeal of the corn laws" in 1846. During the war, while a member from Ohio, and subsequently, as a member from New York, he was constant in protesting against the doctrine of "protection," presenting his views with elaborate statistics. The revenue reform he contemplates is sweeping, believing, as he does, that the Custom-House system is a perpetual fraud on the body of the people, who are consumers.

HENRY J. SCUDDER.



HENRY J. SCUDDER was born in Northport, Suffolk County, New York, September 18, 1825. His maternal ancestors were the Hewlett family, who settled on Long Island as early as 1646. They were staunch loyalists, and several of them received commissions as judges from the British Crown. His grandfather, Henry Scudder, was a lawyer, and zealously aided in promoting the Revolution, by his speeches stirring up the people to resist the oppression of the mother country. He raised the first company for the war which went from Suffolk County, and went into the service as its First Lieutenant. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, saw much active service, and came out at the end of the war with the rank of Major. He was a member of the Convention of New York which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently served several terms in the State Legislature. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer, and an extensive land proprietor on Long Island.

Mr. Scudder was prepared for college at Huntington Academy, Suffolk County, and graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1846. He immediately began the study of law with Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of New York city, and subsequently studied with Judge William E. Curtis. He commenced the practice in 1848, and in 1853 formed a partnership with Hon. Henry E. Davies, afterward Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Scudder devoted himself with great industry to the business of his profession, which soon became very extensive, embracing a wide range of civil cases, many of which were of magnitude and importance.

Mr. Scudder's father was a Federalist and a Whig, but his own



Henry Scudler

preference was for the Democratic party, with which he identified himself at his first entry into politics. He was, however, an earnest opponent of slavery, and broke away from the Democratic party to join in the movement which was headed by Van Buren as the Free-soil candidate for the Presidency. In 1856 he entered with great ardor into the campaign in favor of Fremont for the Presidency. He canvassed a large part of Long Island, entirely at his own expense, sometimes speaking twice, and even three times a day.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Scudder was one of the most earnest supporters of the Government. He was very active in enlisting volunteers for the service. He accepted a Captaincy in the Thirty-seventh New York Infantry, but was prevented from going into active service at the seat of war by the protracted and ultimately fatal illness of his wife. In the draft riots which threatened the city of New York with destruction, and formed one of the most exciting and remarkable episodes of the war, Mr. Scudder was one of the boldest and most efficient among the citizen defenders of the Government. No one was more efficient in the work of quelling the mob, and preventing the city from being the scene of general massacre and pillage.

Mr. Scudder never sought office for himself, but has been ever ready to devote his time, energies, and money for the promotion of honesty and reform in the administration of the Government. He was one of the leaders in the Reform movement, by which New York city was relieved of the tyranny of Tweed and his confederates. As early as 1866 he became a member of the Council of Political Reform, which appointed the celebrated Committee of Seventy, and designated the candidates for office, which were elected over the Tammany ticket in 1871. As a member of the Law Committee of the Council of Reform, he aided in originating the Amendments to the Constitution of New York, which were adopted by the people in 1874.

In 1872 Mr. Scudder was elected to Congress from the First District of New York, comprising the Counties of Suffolk, Richmond, and Queens. As this had always been a Democratic District, and

had never before chosen a Republican Representative in Congress, his election by a majority of two thousand and eighty votes was in the highest degree complimentary.

In the Forty-third Congress Mr. Scudder served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He made few speeches, but gave the strictest attention to his duties as a Representative. His votes on financial questions were given steadily for maintaining the national honor and good faith. The death of his brother and law partner, Townsend Scudder, Esq., in July, 1874, prevented him from accepting a renomination, as that event made it necessary for him to devote his personal attention to his professional business.

Mr. Scudder has delivered numerous popular addresses on literary, agricultural, and political subjects. He takes a deep interest in agriculture, and owns several farms in Suffolk County. He was married in 1853 to a daughter of Professor Charles Davies, of the West Point Military Academy, distinguished as the author of a series of mathematical text-books. His present wife is a granddaughter of Mrs. Emma Willard, the eminent educator, and for many years Principal of the Troy Female Seminary. Mr. Scudder is a member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church—the elder Dr. Tyng's—and has for many years been a Trustee of Trinity College.



Philip S. Crooke

PHILIP S. CROOKE.



PHILIP S. CROOKE was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, March 2, 1810. He was educated at the Dutchess Academy in Poughkeepsie. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the city of New York. He located at Flatbush, on Long Island, in 1838, and has since resided there.

In politics he was originally a Democrat, and was a presidential elector on the Pierce electoral ticket in 1852. He subsequently became a Republican, and as such was, in 1863, elected a member of the Assembly of the State of New York. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County from 1844 to 1852, and again from 1858 to 1870. He was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1861, 1862, 1864, and 1865. He served forty years in the National Guard of the State of New York, from private to brigadier-general. He commanded the Fifth Brigade of the National Guard, in Pennsylvania, June and July, 1863.

In 1872 Mr. Crooke was elected a Representative from the Fourth District of New York to the Forty-third Congress. He served on the Committee on Education and Labor. Soon after taking his seat in the House, Mr. Crooke, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Cox, thus spoke of the New York Harbor: "Thanks to the Secretary of the Navy, thanks to this Administration, the harbor of New York to-day is impregnable to all the naval forces of the world. If the Spanish navy, strong as it is, were to attempt to-day to force the harbor of New York, they would be sent to a warmer climate than that of New York. It has been protected by torpedoes; by the Roanoke, a three-turreted ship, which, manned with a thousand sailors, and stationed in the Narrows, I believe could prevent the whole Spanish navy from passing it; by the Dictator; by other monitors, and by other means of naval defense."

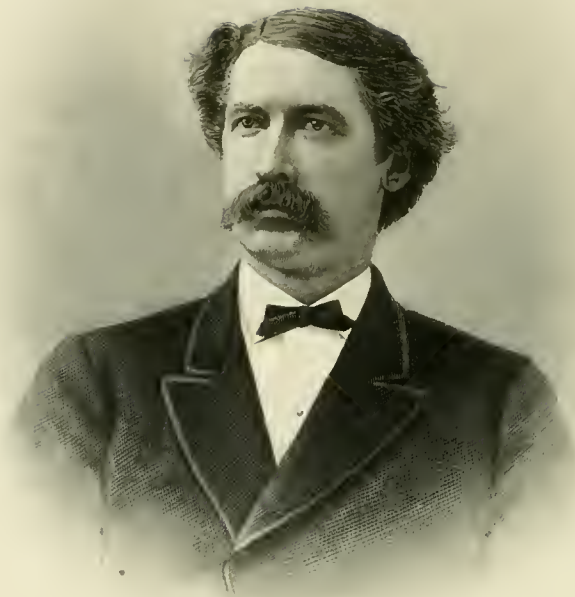
STEWART L. WOODFORD.



STEWART L. WOODFORD was born in New York city September 3, 1835. He had superior early advantages for education at the Columbia College Grammar School. He then entered Yale College, and subsequently became a student in Columbia College, where he graduated in 1854. He studied law, and having been admitted to the bar in 1857, entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney for the United States.

In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of that regiment, and was subsequently advanced to the rank of Colonel and Brigadier-General. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and then in the Department of the South. He was the first Union Military Commandant of Charleston, South Carolina, and subsequently sustained the same relation to Savannah, Georgia. He was chief of staff of the Department of the South.

After the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession. Being an earnest Republican and a fluent speaker, he frequently took the stump in support of the principles of his party, and contributed much to make them familiar and acceptable to the people. In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. In 1872 he was elected presidential elector at large, and was president of the Electoral College. He was elected a Representative from the Third District of New York to the Forty-third Congress by nearly four thousand majority. He served on the Committees on Reform in the Civil Service, on the Centennial Celebration, and the Select Committee to Inquire into the Condition of Affairs in Arkansas.



Thos L. Cramer

THOMAS J. CREAMER.



THOMAS J. CREAMER is of Irish descent, and was born May 26, 1843. All the opportunities for early education which he enjoyed were in the New York city public schools; which he left at the age of ten years, and engaged as errand boy in a dry goods establishment, where he remained several years. Having determined to adopt the profession of law he applied himself night and day to his studies, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted as a member of the New York bar.

He early took an active part in politics, and was elected a member of the New York State Assembly in the fall of 1864, polling the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in the district. In the Legislature of 1865 he took an active part in the debates on all questions relating to the city of New York, and delivered several able speeches in opposition to the establishment of commission government. He served during that session on the Committees on Claims and Roads and Bridges. He was re-elected in the autumn of 1865 by over two thousand majority, and was one of the most active members on the Democratic side during the session of 1866. He served on the Committee on Railroads, Claims, and Engrossed Bills, and won for himself the friendship of even his political opponents by his straightforward and manly defense of his principles. During that session he was a strong advocate of a change in the militia law, which would place the old generals on the retired list, and did more to bring about the desired result than any other member of the Legislature.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Creamer was re-elected by a unanimous vote, no one in the district being willing to run in opposition to him. In the session of 1867 he served on the Committees on In-

surance, and on Privileges and Elections. He was chairman of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and in that capacity made a very able report to the Assembly. During this session he developed talent as a legislator to a much greater degree than at any former period, and was universally acknowledged as one of the most upright, efficient, and capable members on the floor. Few men in the Assembly commanded to such a degree the respect and confidence of all connected with the Legislature. During his career in the Assembly not a breath of suspicion was ever raised against him. He passed with honor through all the temptations and trying ordeals of three sessions, and that, too, when, according to general report, corruption was the rule and honesty the exception.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Creamer was unanimously nominated for the State Senate by the Democracy of the Sixth Senatorial District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the city of New York, and was elected by twelve thousand five hundred majority—the largest ever received by a Senator. He was re-elected in 1869 by ten thousand six hundred majority, serving in all four years. He was a member of the important committees on Municipal Affairs and the Judiciary, and was chairman of the Committee on Printing. He was appointed Tax Commissioner for New York city in 1869, and served as such until May, 1873. He was President of the Young Democracy General Committee in their contest against Tammany in 1870, and was a Delegate to the Baltimore National Convention in 1872.

He was elected to the Forty-third Congress by about two thousand majority. He served on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Forty-third Congress. He introduced in the House a resolution amendatory of the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the several States. He delivered a number of speeches which attracted attention, and in a very short time took rank among the most influential members on the Democratic side of the House.

DAVID B. MELLISH.



DAVID B. MELLISH was born January 2, 1831, in Oxford, Massachusetts. "The character of the young man," says Hon. George F. Hoar, "and of the town in which he was born, was largely shaped by the influence of a Congregational clergyman who for many years ministered to the people there." Mr. Mellish learned the trade of a printer in the office of the "Worcester Spy." He subsequently taught school in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. He was for two years a proof-reader in New York city. He acquired Pitman's phonographic system of verbatim reporting. For two years, 1860 and 1861, he was general news and short-hand reporter for "The New York Tribune." He was stenographer to the Metropolitan, and subsequently to the Municipal, Board of Police of New York city nearly ten years, at the same time contributing articles to the press. In 1871 he was appointed Assistant Appraiser of the port of New York.

The people of the Ninth District of New York "turned to Mr. Mellish not as the representative of the prevalent political opinion of that district, but as a person for whose honesty, for whose kindness of heart, for whose popular qualities they entertained such respect that they were willing to send him to represent them in Congress." He was elected over two Democratic candidates, one nominated by Tammany and the other by Apollo Hall. He served on the Committees on Pensions and Expenditures in the War Department. His attention was principally given to financial subjects, on which he delivered more speeches than any other member of Congress. He overtaxed his powers until his physical and mental faculties gave way, and he died in Washington May 23, 1874, much lamented by his colleagues in Congress, who eulogized in appropriate terms "his gentleness, his devotion to duty, and his many virtues."

JOHN D. LAWSON.



JOHN D. LAWSON was born in Montgomery, New York, February 18, 1816. He received such education as was afforded by the schools of his native village. Like multitudes of other young men, he left his country home to try his fortune in the great city of New York. More fortunate than most of them, however, he was not wrecked amid the temptations and dangers which throng the metropolis. He entered into commercial pursuits, and for twenty-five years of mercantile life he was engaged in importing English and Continental goods. Having amassed a fortune, he retired from business in 1868.

Merchants in the midst of active business are too much inclined to neglect public affairs, and leave politics to be managed by persons who have far less at stake in the commonwealth. Mr. Lawson was no exception to the rule, and it was not until his retirement from business in 1868 that he began to participate prominently in politics. In that year he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and served also in that of 1872. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican by a majority of three thousand nine hundred and ten votes over Charles P. Shaw, Liberal Republican and Democrat.

On taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was appointed on the Committee on Indian Affairs. He introduced a bill to amend the naturalization laws for the purpose of preventing frauds, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He made no speeches, and took a very unobtrusive part in the proceedings of the House.

CHARLES ST. JOHN.



CHARLES ST. JOHN was born in Orange County, New York, October 8, 1818. His paternal ancestors came from France at an early day and settled in Connecticut, whence his father removed to Orange County, New York, in 1804. He received a common school education, and was trained to mercantile pursuits under the direction of his father. At the age of twenty-one he went into mercantile business on his own account in Port Jervis, where he remained, with the exception of two years in which he was engaged in the wholesale trade in New York city. Since 1857 he has been engaged extensively as an iron manufacturer. He also gave attention to lumbering in Elk and Cameron Counties, Pennsylvania, and was one of the most extensive operators in the United States—manufacturing no less than sixteen millions of feet of lumber per annum.

He was originally a Whig—having his first lessons in politics from Henry Clay. At the organization of the Republican party he became, from principle, a member of that organization. His heavy business responsibilities, however, prevented him from taking publicly an active part in political operations. His district was Democratic, and the Republicans casting about for a man who could carry it, determined to make Mr. St. John their candidate, as one who would be more likely to draw votes from the opposition than a man who had been long publicly identified with politics. The result justified their expectation, and Mr. St. John was elected by a majority of five hundred votes. Taking his seat as a member of the Forty-second Congress, Mr. St. John was appointed on the Committee on Railways and Canals. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress.

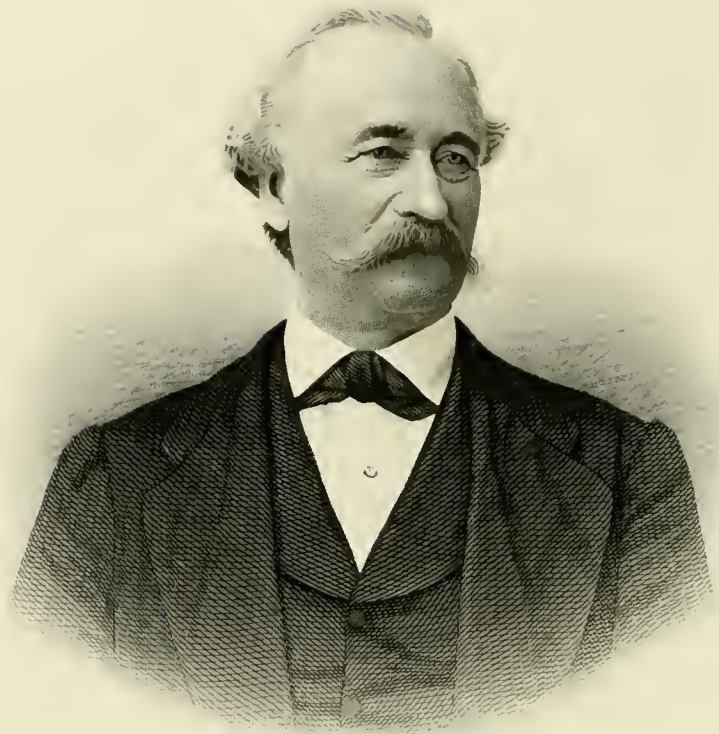
DAVID MILLER DEWITT.



DAVID MILLER DEWITT was born in Paterson, New Jersey, November 25, 1837. His great grandfather on the father's side, Charles DeWitt, represented the county of Ulster, New York, in the Continental Congress. His uncle on the mother's side, Jacob W. Miller, was United States Senator from New Jersey for two terms. He received his early education at the public schools of Brooklyn, at a select school at Saugerties, and at Kingston Academy. He entered the Junior Class at Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1856, and graduated in June, 1858. He removed to New Paltz, Ulster County, in 1861, and took charge of the New Paltz Academy as principal.

Having previously studied law in New York city and Brooklyn, however, he soon abandoned the profession of the teacher for that of the lawyer. He was elected by the Democrats as District Attorney in 1862. He removed to Kingston in January, 1863, and has practiced law there ever since. In 1865 he was re-elected District Attorney for Ulster County.

In 1872 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress for the Fourteenth District of New York, comprising the counties of Ulster and Greene, receiving a majority of seventeen votes. The district went Republican on the electoral ticket by about seven hundred majority. He was appointed on the Committee on Private Land Claims.



J. C. Lincoln

HON. JOHN C. LINCOLN

JOHN O. WHITEHOUSE.



JOHN O. WHITEHOUSE was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, July 19, 1817. His father was of English and his mother of Irish descent—his ancestry being pre-revolutionary settlers of New England. Up to his eighteenth year he worked on his father's farm, attending school as opportunity was offered. At this age he went to seek his fortune, unaided and unattended, and first in Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterwards in the city of New York itself, passed the customary years of clerkship. In 1839 he commenced business for himself in Brooklyn as a dealer in shoes. In 1840 he married Miss Fanny Smith, formerly of Huntington, L. I. From that period to the present he has continued his original business, until he has come to be one of the leading manufacturers and dealers of the country.

In 1862 he removed with his family to the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he has since owned and resided upon one of the handsomest estates upon the Hudson river. This, however, in no way diverted his attention from the active control and absorbing cares of business. Indeed, they became increased, in consequence of his erection in the last named city of one of the largest and best appointed manufactories for the making of boots and shoes in the country, with capacity for the employment of a thousand hands. A representative American character, he has without assistance, and by his own persistence and energy, classed his name among the most solid and influential men in mercantile and manufacturing life.

If such a man so engrossed may be said to have had a political life, Mr. Whitehouse was originally a Democrat. During the war he became identified with Republicanism as then understood. In

1872 he took part in the Liberal movement, and was nominated by the Democrats and adopted by the Liberals (who then became a consolidated party in his district) as a candidate for the office of Congressman from the Thirteenth district of New York—a district which had been uniformly carried by the Republicans, and by large and increasing majorities. The result of his candidacy was his election over a strong and previously successful Republican candidate by a majority of about one thousand. The compliment to Mr. Whitehouse was the more marked because his was the only district in the United States which at that election reversed its former majority. During the Forty-third Congress he served as a member of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and acted with the Democratic party. He was throughout a consistent and earnest advocate of an honest return by the Government to the policy of payment of its debts in the solid currency of the world, and opposed further inflation as both unnecessary and unwise. After discussing the injustice and inexpediency of the administration in this respect, he closed a speech upon the finances as follows :

“Mr. Speaker, in this long discussion I do not hear the fact as often, or with so much force as it deserves, that paper is *not* the constitutional currency of the country. The Constitution knows gold and silver, and nothing besides. I am not here to question the *wisdom*, or the necessity, which in the extremity of the national peril drove us in this direction. But the war was closed eight years since, and now the national peril arises from *the very means adopted to save its existence*. We are bound not only by the necessities of the law, but by the partially-forgotten reverence for the instrument upon which we rely for prosperity and perpetuity, to surmount objections, and return again to the sanctions of the fundamental law.”

Mr. Whitehouse is a man of marked modesty, geniality, force, generosity, and public spirit. Every public benefaction or enterprise in the city or district of his residence has his quiet and cheerful co-operation, and he dispenses hospitality with a frankness born of a natural desire to confer happiness.



W. L. G. My

ELI PERRY.



ELI PERRY was born in Washington county, New-York, December 25, 1802. While he was still very young, his father disposed of the farm he then occupied in Montgomery county, and removed to Albany, where he opened a hotel in a populous portion of the city. The eldest of six children, whose parents were not richly endowed with this world's goods, young Eli was early thrown upon his own resources. Possessed of a brave spirit, as well as a strong constitution and good principles, he entered the battle of life with a purpose which he has carried forward unshaken, and with a confidence which has not misled him. Without any greater capital than a stout heart and a willing hand, and possessed of the ordinary school education accorded to boys in general at that period, he set out on the voyage of life determined, if energy, perseverance, and honorable dealing would enable him to accomplish it, to be successful.

Engaged during his boyhood in honorable though not very lucrative avocations, and assisting his parents to the full extent of his ability, young Perry before reaching his majority had commenced business for himself as a dealer in provisions. In this pursuit, by dint of energy, industry, and a strong native aptitude for business, he was very successful, and laid the foundation for the handsome fortune afterward acquired. Turning his attention in connection with his already established business of packing—a branch of the trade at that time in its infancy—he became favorably and extensively known as one of the heaviest dealers in the State. Over one hundred men were employed by him in packing and preparing for shipment the immense quantities of beef with which he supplied other markets, both home and foreign.

As a merchant, Mr. Perry occupied an enviable position. "His word was as good as his bond," was the remark his brother merchants were wont to make; while his integrity, honesty, and fair dealing won for him the respect and esteem of the entire community. Mindful of the example of those who befriended him in his early struggles, he has ever taken especial pleasure in assisting the young and struggling; and among the rising business men of Albany, there are not a few who gladly acknowledge their indebtedness to Eli Perry for their present social and business standing. On many occasions he has been to them a friend in need.

At an early period of his business career, Mr. Perry recognized the important future which awaited his city, and invested his surplus money in Albany real estate. His operations in this line were both extensive and successful, and his name is identified with some of the most valuable sites in that locality.

But it is as a faithful public servant and in his political character that Mr. Perry is best known. In politics, he has ever been a Democrat; but his popularity is not confined to his own party. The people of Albany have elected him to several positions of honor and responsibility, the duties of which have been performed in a manner warranting their highest regard. In April, 1845, he was elected to the Common Council of Albany, and in the capacity of alderman did faithful and efficient service.

In 1850, he was elected to the Assembly. Never were the interests of any constituency more closely watched or more faithfully guarded than were those of the people represented by Mr. Perry. His sound common sense, and earnestness in any cause which he thought proper to advocate, earned for him the respect of his colleagues, and made him a valuable member of a body whose work is of an eminently practical and important character. Realizing that the interests of Mr. Perry were closely identified with their city, the people of Albany nominated him for mayor before the close of his term in the Assembly; and at the charter election of 1852, elected him triumphantly to that important office. It was in this position, to which he was several times reelected, that the greatest triumphs of his life were won and enjoyed. He continued to hold

the mayoralty, at various times, for nearly twelve years—an almost unprecedented length of time for a public officer to hold such a position, and continue to enjoy the confidence and esteem of a people. Many and valuable services were rendered by Mr. Perry to the people of his adopted city during this long period. In all this time not a breath of suspicion was raised against his official integrity, and the voice of slander was powerless to injure him. Among other incidents of his career as mayor, the people of Albany and New-York will remember his efforts, in conjunction with Mayor Kingsland, of the latter city, to break up the gang of emigrant swindlers, who, with headquarters in the two cities, possessed an organization which extended as far as Buffalo, and whose practice it was to rob the poor emigrant while on his way to his Western home, and leave him literally penniless, a stranger in a strange land. Heading the police force of Albany, Mayor Perry, with the undaunted courage and coolness of nerve which are his characteristics, forced the ruffians who were engaged in this rascally and heartless occupation to relinquish their prey, and finally succeeded in breaking up a nest the existence of which had been a shame and disgrace to the State. Again, shortly after the commencement of the war for the Union, and during Mayor Perry's term of office, a serious strike occurred among the laborers employed by the New-York Central Railroad Company, hundreds of whom suddenly appeared armed upon the streets, threatening to burn the railroad freight-houses, and manifesting the intention to commit other acts of violence. The occasion was a critical one, and it was only through the firmness and coolness of the mayor, who forced himself into the presence of the rioters, and, by his influence with the thousand unruly spirits, compelled them to drop the torch and desist from violence, that millions of dollars' worth of property in the cars and freight-houses of the company was saved from destruction.

The long and faithful services thus rendered, as well as the confidence of the people in his integrity and ability, induced his fellow-citizens to confer upon him a still greater political honor. He was nominated in the fall of 1870 for representative in Congress, and was elected by a majority of more than three thousand over both of


the candidates who were running against him. Nothing could better testify to his popularity than this large majority in his favor.

In 1872 Mr. Perry was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and did efficient service as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He served his constituents with great faithfulness, and gave prompt attention to all business intrusted to him. He secured pensions for many widows who had lost their husbands in the war. The Government building to be erected in Albany at an expense of half a million dollars, will be a permanent monument of his services to his constituency. It was largely through his influence that an appropriation for this purpose was secured, and one of his best speeches in the House was delivered for the promotion of this object. Personally no one stood higher with members of the Congress in which he served.

As a citizen, Mr. Perry's record is a most honorable one. Among all good and charitable enterprises his name has long been foremost. To the religious and educational institutions of his locality he has ever shown himself a warm and generous friend. He took an active part in organizing the Albany Orphan Asylum, and for a number of years was a manager and leading spirit in connection with that noble charity. He was one of the first school commissioners under the new school law, and, altogether, devoted twenty years of faithful service to the advancement of education in his native State.

Mr. Perry is a director of the Albany City Bank, of the Albany Gas-Light Company, and of the Mutual Insurance Company; one of the Board of Inspectors of the Albany Penitentiary, one of the best conducted prisons in the world; President of the Board of Trustees of the beautiful new Emmanuel Baptist Church; Vice-President of the Albany Savings-Bank, and director of several railroads and various other local enterprises. During the war for the Union, Mr. Perry took a very active part in support of the Government. Whether as a public officer or private citizen, Mr. Perry has performed his duties with rare fidelity.

ROBERT S. HALE.

 ROBERT S. HALE was born in Chelsea, Vermont, September 24, 1822. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842. He then studied law, and after having been admitted to the bar he settled in Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, for the practice of his profession. He was Judge of Essex County from 1856 to 1864. He was appointed a Regent of the University of New York in 1859.

He was a Republican at the formation of that party, and took an active interest in the presidential campaign of 1860 as an elector on the Lincoln ticket. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Orlando Kellogg, and served on the Committees on the Militia, and Manufactures and Retrenchment. He took an active part in the important discussions of that Congress relating to reconstruction. He offered an amendment to the bill relating to the District of Columbia, to restrict the right of suffrage to "those who can read the Constitution of the United States." In several instances he disagreed with his party in the House, and voted in opposition to some of the radical measures of reconstruction. He was recognized as one of the few Republican friends of President Johnson in the House of Representatives. He was a delegate to the "National Union Convention," at Philadelphia, in 1866.

Mr. Hale was re-elected as a Representative to the Forty-third Congress by about three thousand majority. At the same time he was serving as agent for the United States before the American and British Joint Claims Commission, at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. Near the close of the Forty-second Congress a resolution was passed making it lawful for him to receive this salary

and that of a Representative in Congress at the same time. When on the floor of the House he denounced the conduct of those who had received "back pay." The fact that he had received two large salaries from the Government at the same time was animadverted upon in very severe terms by his opponents in debate. In the Forty-third Congress he was appointed chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; but as the House refused to pass some important bills recommended by the Committee, he resigned the chairmanship. He served also on the Select Committee on the Reduction of Salaries, and the Joint Committee on Printing.



W. A. Wheeler

WHEELER, W. A.
WHEELER, W. A.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.




WILLIAM A. WHEELER was born in Malone, New York, June 30, 1819. He received an academic education. He studied law, and engaged in the practice of the profession in his native town, where he still resides. He was fourteen years cashier of a bank, and was eleven years President of the Ogdensburg Railroad.

Meanwhile he did not abandon the law; his first public office being in the direct line of his profession—District Attorney of Franklin County—in which he served for several years. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the New York Assembly. In 1858 and 1859 he was a member of the New York Senate, and was President *pro tem.* of that body. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, and was chosen President of the same, receiving universal approval for the ability and impartiality with which he discharged the important duties of the position.

Mr. Wheeler's career in Congress began March 4, 1861, when he took his seat as a representative from New York to the Thirty-seventh Congress. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln, which at the same time came into power, found in Mr. Wheeler one of its most reliable Congressional supporters, and the Rebellion, just becoming flagrant, met his unrelenting resistance. After six years' absence Mr. Wheeler returned to the halls of legislation, March 4, 1869, having been elected a representative to the Forty-first Congress, receiving 15,262 votes, against 6,284 for Wallace, Democrat. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

JAMES S. SMART.

AMES S. SMART was born June 14, 1842, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and is one of a very few members of Congress of Southern birth who represent Northern constituencies. After receiving a suitable preparatory training, he became a student in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He was characterized by diligence in his studies, and thoroughness in scholarship, and graduated with honor in 1863.

In the war then in progress the country received some of her best soldiers from the ranks of the students in our colleges. Many of them fell, and now

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

No less patriotic, but more fortunate than they, Mr. Smart hastened from the quiet cloisters of college life to the defense of his country's flag on the battle-field. He entered the army in January, 1864, as first lieutenant of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He served in the Army of the James until the second expedition to Fort Fisher. He was promoted to a captaincy, and served with efficiency until the close of the war.

In November, 1865, he took charge of "The Washington County Post," published at Cambridge, New York, of which he is still the editor. In 1872 he was elected a Representative from the Sixteenth District of New York to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of four thousand four hundred and eighty-three votes. He served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions and the Committee on Patents.

HENRY H. HATHORN.



HENRY H. HATHORN was born in Greenfield, New York, November 28, 1813. After receiving such education as the common schools of his native town afforded, he further prosecuted his studies in one of those popular academies which, without affording students so extended a course as would entitle them to graduate with a learned degree, yet give a practical education which prepares the recipient for successfully battling with life.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. Hathorn engaged in mercantile pursuits at Saratoga Springs. He successfully prosecuted this business until 1839. He then went into a hotel enterprise, which has proved to be the great business success of his life. He was one of the first to discern the capabilities of Saratoga Springs to become a popular watering-place. As was proper, he has reaped the full benefit of his foresight. He is one of the proprietors of Congress Hall, and is owner of the Hathorn Spring.

As early as 1850 Mr. Hathorn was chosen Supervisor for Saratoga Springs. After a considerable interval he was again elected to the same office, which he held altogether four years. In 1853 he was elected Sheriff of Saratoga County, and was re-elected in 1862, holding the office six years.

In politics he was a Republican, and as such he was, in 1872, elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress from the Nineteenth District of New York, which included the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, and Schenectady. He received a majority of three thousand and six votes. During the Forty-third Congress he served on the Committee on Manufactures. He was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress.

JOHN G. SCHUMAKER.



JOHN G. SCHUMAKER was born of German parentage at Claverack, Columbia County, New York, June 27, 1826; received an academic education at home and in Lenox, Massachusetts; studied law, and came to the Bar in 1847. In 1853 he settled in Brooklyn, where he practiced his profession. In 1856 he was elected District-Attorney for Kings County, and in 1862 he was elected Corporation Counsel for the city of Brooklyn. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and was a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1867. As a Democrat he was elected a Representative from New York to the Forty-first Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress.

On the 2d of June, 1870, Mr. Schumaker made a speech on the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, in which he made some interesting statements:

The tariff upon copper, or rather the bill known as the Copper-Tariff Bill, has been more injurious to the ship-building interest of this country than all other causes combined. The tariff upon iron, and the other tariffs which taxed heavily all the articles from which ships were constructed, sufficiently crippled and stagnated such industry, but the immense duty upon copper completely broke up the ship-yards and drove capital and capitalists elsewhere to seek investments. The city of Brooklyn before the war contained more ship-yards and employed more mechanics and laborers than any other city of the United States. More than two miles of its water-front contained ship-yards, and some twenty-five firms, with an aggregate capital of over fifty millions of money, were engaged in that branch of business.

The Erie basin in South Brooklyn contained one of the largest dry-docks in the world, costing \$1,000,000. That dry-dock now stands idle, having taken up but two ships since the 1st of January last. Thousands of laborers who obtained work at such places are now out of employment. . . . Yards and docks in which large sums of money had been expended were to be found at the foot of most every street; but the tariffs upon material for building ships, together with the duties upon all the articles which the mechanics and laborers were compelled to buy in order to live and to clothe themselves and families, were so enormous and oppressive that they were compelled to demand higher wages, and these two causes together have completely paralyzed the trade.


DAVID WILBER.



DAVID WILBER was born of Quaker parentage in Quaker Street, Schenectady County, New York, October 5, 1826. He removed in 1837 with his father to Milford, Otsego County, his present home. He received a common-school education, and was reared to habits of industry, integrity, and sobriety. At the age of twenty-four he married, purchased real estate, and engaged extensively in the lumber business. Four years later he engaged in the hop trade, which by careful management has grown to be a large and flourishing business. He still further extended his line of operations by transactions in real estate, which proved very successful. He also engaged in banking. This business was formerly conducted at Milford, but in February, 1873, it was removed to Oneonta, where it was known as "David Wilber's bank." It was owned entirely by him until May, 1874, when he applied to the Comptroller of Currency and had it converted into a National Bank, under the name of "The Wilber National Bank of Oneonta, New York." He has been for several years one of the directors of the Second National Bank of Cooperstown, New York, which is the largest banking concern in Otsego County.

As a politician, Mr. Wilber has always been a strong and earnest worker for the interests of the Republican party. Although this party has always been a minority in his town, he has never been defeated for any office for which he has been a candidate. He was five times elected as Supervisor, and held the offices of Commissioner of Highways and Railroad Commissioner. Outside of his town he always declined to accept any political honors until the campaign of 1872, when, after being urged by his friends, he accepted the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Twentieth District of New York. He was elected by a large majority.

CLINTON L. MERRIAM.

 CLINTON L. MERRIAM was born in Leyden, New York, March 25, 1824. He received an academic education, and engaged at an early age in banking and mercantile pursuits in Northern New York. He removed to New York city in 1847, where for several years he conducted an importing and jobbing business. In 1860 he established a banking and stock commission house, from which he retired in 1864 to his native town.

He was from the first a Republican in politics, and as such was elected in 1870 a Representative from the Twenty-first District of New York to the Forty-second Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of four thousand one hundred and seventeen votes. He served on the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Merriam delivered several able speeches in the House of Representatives on financial subjects. In one of the most elaborate of his speeches, delivered March 27, 1874, he thus referred to a charge that members of Congress were "personally interested in the passage of laws inimical to the interests of the masses:"—

"I feel it due to the Committee on Banking and Currency to state, that nine of its eleven members have no *personal* interest whatever in national banks, and, so far as I know, no member has bought or sold a share of stock within ten years. . . . While all men will agree that no dishonor attaches to legitimate accumulation to the extent men are willing to assume its burdens and cares, yet if any representative of a free people, honored to guard and make his country's laws, should use this sacred position of trust to make money, he commits a hated crime."



Ellis A. Roberts.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.



ELLIS H. ROBERTS was born September 27, 1827, at Utica, New-York, where his life has been passed, and his reputation earned. The death of his father, when he was not yet nine years old, left him thus early to begin the battle of life unaided. His vision of the future discovered no roseate hue, save such as his own energy and high purpose supplied. He began life on that round of the ladder which classed him, in printer's nomenclature, as a "roller-boy." As an apprentice in the printing establishment of an elder brother, his skillful fingers had set and distributed enough of type, at seventeen, to furnish him with the means of entering Whitestown Seminary, in Oneida County. Long before this first step upward was achieved, he had nurtured an ambition which would be satisfied with nothing less than a college education. To the realization of this, he brought a rigid economy, an industry which held him at his case while others slept and sought recreation, a zeal which privation and self-denial served only to strengthen and stimulate. All through his preparatory studies, the printing-office continued to monopolize his vacations and holidays. The opportunity which is thus created out of adverse circumstances is seldom thrown away. Hence it was that when Mr. Roberts finally reached Yale College, in 1847, each year was diligently occupied in acquiring that liberal scholarship and that severe mental discipline which old Yale presses upon all her sons who deserve by earning them. His class—that of 1850—was large in number, and in the calibre of its men. Many others of them than Mr. Roberts have found fame in life, as a superstructure whose foundations they laid in the college world. From among these, Mr. Roberts carried off the second honor, adding to it the Bristed Scholarship. With

some readers, his social and intellectual standing in college will find its best voucher in the fact that he was a member of the famous "Skull and Bones Society," and first editor in his class of the "Yale Literary Magazine."

Fresh from these four years of well-requited labor, Mr. Roberts renewed his acquaintance with the composing case in the old printing-office. Here he remained long enough to demonstrate that his fingers had not lost the cunning of the craft. A brief episode of teaching preceded the beginning of his editorial labors upon the "Utica Morning Herald." Within less than a year after graduation, Mr. Roberts became the editor-in-chief of the paper which has ever since, in connection with the latest news from round the world, brought to its thousands of readers a daily evidence of his journalistic and business ability, his scholarly attainments, his energy and enterprise, and with them all, and above them all, his steadfast devotion to principles honestly espoused. All these were early made the more conspicuous, because the present prosperity of the journal over which Mr. Roberts presides gives no sign of the difficulties and embarrassments which were its portion when he assumed its control, and for years thereafter. The editorial labors, in which he is now seconded by six assistants, were for a long time performed by him alone. To them were then added the management of the finances, and the work of building up an establishment which had been running all askew. Just here was the critical period in Mr. Roberts's life. The habits of unflinching industry which he had brought with him out of the hard school of his boyhood stood him in good stead. Without them, and without the quick, accurate, and penetrating judgment which made their every exercise tell somewhere; without the determination which came down to him from his Welsh ancestry, he could have done no better than fail. The severe and unrelaxing strain of these years was continued with little mitigation and in new directions up to 1868, when a European trip gave him the first considerable vacation of his life.

There are few men in public life who can exhibit a political record of such unbroken consistency as that of Mr. Roberts. His position as the editor of the leading journal of Central New-York

has made his opinions at all times, and on all subjects, known of all men. The files of the "Herald," from the day when his pen first traced its political platform, show a conscientious fealty to the principles avowed upon the start, and a fidelity to the party which identified these principles with its name. However earnest in his defense of a right position, Mr. Roberts can be, and has often been, equally severe in his warfare against party acts which outraged his honest convictions. In the fall of 1854, he retired for a brief time from the management of the paper in consequence of ruptures in the party of which it was the organ. An old Whig, his allegiance to the Republican Party began with the day of its birth. Perhaps his best service to that party was rendered during the war. At least, it was most conspicuous then, when so many were found wanting, and so great a need for fearless, outspoken championship was everywhere felt. In the days when no man could see the end, Mr. Roberts's pen never faltered, for he had firm faith in the triumph of right and good government. The circulation of the "Herald" increased wonderfully during the war, and the reader who saw with dismay the telegraphic account of another defeat of the Union armies, had only to turn to the editorial columns in his search for new courage and new incentives to loyalty. His position enabled Mr. Roberts to exert a greater influence than any other public man in that locality. The value of his services can only be approximated by estimating the number of minds and hearts to which his printing-press bore daily argument and appeal, and enabled him to set a daily example of patriotism.

In 1862, Mr. Roberts ran for mayor on the municipal ticket of Utica, the large ascendancy of the Democratic Party securing his defeat. He represented his district in the National Union Convention of 1864, and was elected to that of 1868. In 1867, he represented the Second District of Oneida County in the Assembly of New-York. Here he did good service on the Committee of Ways and Means, and also on that of Schools and Colleges. That was a famous winter in the State Legislature. His ability as a legislator became conspicuous in connection with his integrity and purity of character. His political opponents commented on his course with

encomiums, while among his friends he stood high, because of his strength on the floor, and his tact and industry in committee-room and in conference.

His long and disinterested service to the party, his well-established ability to represent the district with honor in the national councils, among men of national repute, his character and principles, which had stood the daily scrutiny of twenty years without developing a flaw were instrumental in securing for Mr. Roberts, in the County Convention of 1870, the unanimous nomination for Representative in Congress, which was accepted. In the canvass which ensued, one of the most memorable in the history of that district, the electors manifested a most enthusiastic appreciation of the debt which they owed Mr. Roberts for his life-long labors in their behalf. Strenuous exertions were made by the Democracy to defeat him. The strongest and most unobjectionable candidate was nominated in the Hon. Abram B. Weaver, known and respected of all men for his faithful discharge of the duties of superintendent of the public schools of the State. The official count showed one of the largest votes that had been polled in years, Mr. Roberts receiving 12,322 votes out of the 22,928 cast.

Mr. Roberts occupies a high and well-earned position, not only as a journalist and a politician, but also as a scholar. In 1868, the trustees of Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The honor was a graceful recognition from a high source of an earnest love for the pursuits of the scholar which neither professional labors nor political duties have diminished.

He was re-elected by large majorities to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means he took an influential part in legislation of vital importance to the country. He is one of the most accomplished and able debaters on the floor, his speeches being characterized by scholarly research, logical precision, and graceful delivery.

R. HOLLAND DUELL.



HOLLAND DUELL was born in Warren, New York, December 20, 1824, and received an academic education. He studied law with Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, and commenced the practice at Fabius, New York, in 1846. He removed in 1848 to Cortland County, where he has since resided. He held the office of District Attorney of Cortland County from 1850 to 1855, and was County Judge from 1855 to 1859.

In politics he was at first a Whig, and took an early stand with the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1856, 1864 and 1868. As a delegate to the Baltimore Republican Convention of 1868 he favored the nomination of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson for the Vice-Presidency. The latter, who was a delegate from the State at large to the same Convention, from a high sense of honor, declined to attend when he learned that he was to be urged by his friends for nomination. Mr. Duell urged him to attend, as his presence would insure his nomination, but Mr. Dickinson persisted in his determination, and the nomination was given to Andrew Johnson by a few votes over the distinguished New Yorker. The circumstances under which Mr. Dickinson so narrowly escaped the Presidency of the United States were fully detailed in a correspondence, which was published, between him and Mr. Duell.

In 1858 Mr. Duell was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress, from the Twenty-first District, comprising the counties of Cortland, Broome, and Chenango. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Claims, and as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Perceiving the results to which the plottings

of the Southern politicians were leading, in December, 1860, he published an address to his constituents, in which he prophesied the results which ensued, and urged his people to prepare for the worst. During the war he was active and efficient in raising regiments for the service.

He was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of New York, June, 1869 to 1871. He was re-elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress from the Twenty-third New York District, comprising Cortland and Onandaga Counties. In 1872 he was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress. He was an advocate of a protective tariff, and delivered an able speech on that question, and another in favor of retaining the duty on salt. He made a speech advocating the equalization of bounties and the bestowment of land-warrants upon Union soldiers in the recent war. He served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings. His speeches, which are by no means frequent, are the result of thought, and give evidence of sincere conviction of the truth of what he utters.

CLINTON D. M'DOUGALL.



LINTON DUGALD M'DOUGALL was born June 14, 1839, in Scotland. He had the good fortune to be brought to the United States by his parents in 1842, and found a home in Auburn, New York. He went into "Seward's Bank," and subsequently became a partner in the concern.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a company for the Seventy-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers, in which he was commissioned as captain. He entered at once upon active duty, and proceeded to Florida with his regiment. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers in August, 1862, and colonel in January, 1863. He commanded the post at Centreville, Virginia, until June, 1863. He joined the Army of the Potomac, in which he commanded the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, at Gettysburg. He afterward commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, until the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1864.

After the return of peace Mr. M'Dougall resumed the banking business in Auburn, and subsequently became interested in a company engaged in a manufacturing business. The failure of this company in 1869 resulted in terminating his connection with the bank. He immediately turned his attention to politics, and soon after the beginning of President Grant's administration he was appointed postmaster at Auburn. He held this position until 1872, when he was elected a Representative from the Twenty-fifth District of New York to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of four thousand six hundred and sixty-one votes. He served on the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILLIAM E. LANSING.



WILLIAM E. LANSING was born in Sullivan, New York, in 1822. His family was of the old Knickerbocker Dutch stock, which formed the first settlement of New York. He received an academic education, studied law, and has practiced the profession since 1845. He was elected district attorney of Madison County in 1848, and served three years. In 1857 he was elected clerk of Madison County. In 1860 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-seventh Congress, as a Republican, and took his seat at the opening of the special session, called by President Lincoln, to meet July 4, 1861. He actively supported all measures which were necessary for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. On the 21st of May, 1862, he addressed the House in an able and eloquent argument in favor of emancipation and confiscation. He argued that "those who created the enormous expenses of quelling this insurrection should, to the extent of their means, contribute to their payment." He avowed himself in favor of emancipating the slaves of all rebels, maintaining that the "power to do so stands upon the same ground as the right to confiscate their property," and is "a war power under the Constitution." Mr. Lansing served on the Committee on Indian Affairs during the Thirty-seventh Congress, and at its close resumed the practice of the law.

In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and on the Joint Select Committee on the Insurrectionary States. He was also appointed on the Select Committee to investigate outrages in the South, and spent some time taking testimony in Georgia and Florida. Re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions.

WILLIAM H. LAMPORT.



WILLIAM H. LAMPORT was born in Pittstown, New York, May 27, 1811. He received a district school education, and engaged in agricultural pursuits as a practical farmer. He was elected Supervisor of Gorham, New York in 1848 and 1849. He was elected Sheriff of Ontario County in 1851. He was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, in 1854. He was elected trustee of Canandaigua in 1866 and 1867, and served as president of the village.

From the formation of the Republican party he was among its most active members. In 1870 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District, comprising the Counties of Livingston, Ontario, and Yates, for Representative in the Forty-second Congress, and was elected by a majority of two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight votes. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress from the same district (now designated as the Twenty-sixth) by the still greater majority of three thousand one hundred and fifty-six votes. During both Congresses he served on the Committee on Agriculture. One of his most elaborate speeches was a defense of the Department of Agriculture, delivered May 8, 1874, in which he said :

“ If there is a man in the land entitled to the comforts, the pleasures, the luxuries of ‘ sweet home,’ it is the farmer. If any ladies in the land are entitled to the enjoyment of the exquisite blandishments of home, it is the wives and daughters of the farmer. If there are young men in the land that the Government is more interested in than others, they are the sons of the farmers of America, born, reared, and employed in that vocation that points directly and constantly up to Him whose munificent benefactions lead them to a living faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.”

THOMAS C. PLATT.



THOMAS C. PLATT was born in Owego, Tioga County, New York, July 15, 1833. He received a preparatory education at the Owego Academy, and entered the class of 1853 in Yale College, but was forced by ill health, during his junior year, to relinquish his collegiate course. He very soon thereafter embarked in mercantile pursuits, and has continued in active business up to the present time. For nearly twenty years he has carried on the drug business in his native town, with marked success. His firm has attained considerable celebrity, from the peculiar humorous character of their advertisements, some of which have been copied into the popular periodicals of the day as specimens of unique commercial literature.

He has been largely interested in several local enterprises of great magnitude. In 1865 he was instrumental in organizing the Tioga National Bank of Owego, with a capital of \$150,000, an institution still in the full tide of successful operation. He was made the president of the bank, and still continues to act in that capacity. For eight years he has been active in the organization, construction, and management of the Southern Central Railroad of New York, of which he is a director. This is an important line across the State of New York, connecting the coal fields of the Susquehanna with the great chain of lakes, and extending from Athens, Pennsylvania, through Owego and Auburn, New York, to Fair Haven on Lake Ontario. In 1865 he invested largely in the pine timber lands of Michigan. This led to the development of great real estate and lumber interests in that State, and the establishment of an extensive Lumber Company, with a capital of half a million of dollars, known as the Tioga Manufacturing Company,

having its principal office and mills at Big Rapids, Michigan. He is the president and financial manager of this enterprise.

In politics he is a Republican. To adopt the language of the "Binghamton Daily Republican," "he has done effective work for Republican principles for twenty years, being a Republican before the Republican party existed, and carrying into the Fremont campaign an amount of vigor, enthusiasm, and devotion which assisted greatly in arousing the young men of Tioga, and in revolutionizing the politics of that county. In recognition of his distinguished services to the party, he was elected in 1858 county clerk of Tioga County, pecuniarily the best office in the gift of the people. He declined a renomination and all political preferment, until unanimously chosen the candidate of the party for Congress.

The Twenty-seventh Congressional District of the State of New York includes the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, and Schuyler, and contains a most intelligent and enterprising constituency. It includes within its limits the city of Binghamton, and the important villages of Ithaca, the seat of Cornell University, Owego, Waverly, Havana, and Watkins. The contest for the Republican Congressional nomination in this district, in the fall of 1870, was one of the most memorable in the political annals of the State. The convention upon assembling found itself a tie on the question of a candidate, there being eleven votes for Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, the incumbent, and eleven votes for Hon. Milo Goodrich. Balloting continued with the same result for a fortnight, until over one thousand continuous ballots had been cast. About this time Mr. Platt, who was chairman of the delegation from his own county, was called west, but before he reached his destination he was selected as a compromise candidate, and nominated. He immediately returned and peremptorily declined the honor, saying that he was chosen a delegate publicly and privately pledged to an unwavering support of Hon. Milo Goodrich; that the result was reached without the sanction of Mr. Goodrich and many of his friends; that he had no rightful claim to the nomination, and would not be entitled to their respect or

support if he should accept it. He closed his letter of declination with the sentiment that "political preferment purchased at the expense of old friendship and personal honor must prove hollow and unsatisfactory." The convention was called together again, and after another protracted struggle, within four days of the election, the nomination of Mr. Goodrich was accomplished. In the canvass two years later, Mr. Goodrich having become the candidate of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, was defeated by Mr. Platt, who was elected by a majority of three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven votes.

The "Owego Times" said of him as a nominee: "He is a young man whose energy, progressive tendencies, business capacity, and intellectual superiority, have long been felt and generally recognized and appreciated. He is as remarkable for indomitable energy, as for his ability to combine, unite, and strengthen his forces for any laudable undertaking among his friends and acquaintances. He will certainly combine more of the Republican strength of the district than any other man. He is liberally educated, commands a ready pen, and understands our national and State politics as well as any man in the district. During the war no man among us took and held a more prominent position, not only in sustaining the national flag, but in raising, aiding, and supporting volunteers for the war. He is a man who holds no doubtful positions. What he undertakes he believes to be right, and goes in for it with all his might."

The "Elmira Advertiser" said: "If all is well that ends well, nothing could be better than this. Thomas C. Platt will make a representative of whom any constituency might be proud. He is a man in the very prime and vigor of life, possessing talents of an unusual order, and a personal character beyond reproach. In the literary walks of life he has also won considerable distinction, and the readers of the 'Advertiser' have not unfrequently been favored with pleasant and valuable contributions from his well-stored mind."

He took an active part in the Forty-third Congress, doing efficient service on the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

H. BOARDMAN SMITH.



BOARDMAN SMITH was born in Whittingham, Vermont, August 18, 1826. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont; his mother was of the Boardman family of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1847. He began the study of law with Governor Robinson, of Bennington, Vermont, but soon after removing to the State of New York, he completed his studies at Elmira, where he commenced practice in 1850. Being a close student, and an active worker in his profession, he soon attained to satisfactory success.


He was always decidedly antislavery in his political views, and cast his first vote for Van Buren and Adams in 1848. In 1850 he married Miss Ella Hays. He was appointed by the Governor of New York Judge of the Chemung County Courts in September, 1859, and in the following November was elected to the same office. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Forty-second Congress, as a Republican, by about three thousand majority. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Claims and Private Land Claims, and the Special Committee on the New Orleans Investigation. On the 1st of April, 1872, he addressed the House in an able argument in favor of the bill "For the Protection of Life and Property in the South," in the course of which he said: "Although I am not a politician, and have come to this House from a professional cloister, I am bold to say that a genuine and wise statesmanship, certainly all the statesmanship I am master of, can be summed up in a single word: For a political party and for the nation, as for an individual, there is no path of safety but the path of duty."

Having been re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by an increased majority, Mr. Smith was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Elections. The duties devolving upon him as the head of one of the most laborious committees of the House were very arduous. They were all discharged with entire faithfulness. His reports were characterized by judicial fairness, and were never charged with partisan prejudice. His speeches in support of the decisions arrived at by his committee were clear, logical, and convincing. The chairmanship of the Committee on Elections has been filled by some of the best men of previous Congresses, but none have given greater satisfaction, or acquitted themselves with greater honor, in the difficult position than Mr. Smith.



H. Plucke

FREEMAN CLARKE.


REEMAN CLARKE was born in Troy, New York, March 22, 1809. At an early age he began business for himself as a grocer and dealer in country produce. In 1829, when but eighteen years old, he went to Albion, Orleans County, with a large stock of goods, bought on credit, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, the manufacture of flour, and other successful enterprises. In 1837 he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, incorporated under the Safety Fund system of New York, of which he was previously a director. He served eight years as cashier at Albion, and then removed to Rochester, where he has conducted a large and successful banking business. He was at the same time president of his own bank, organized under the general banking law of the State of New York, trustee and treasurer of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and President of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad; director and treasurer of the Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company; director and treasurer of the Home Telegraph Company, subsequently of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and director of several other corporations.

Mr. Clarke has always taken more or less interest in politics. Up to 1837 he was identified with the Democratic party, and subsequently with the Whig and Republican parties. He was Vice-President of the Whig State Convention in 1850, in which Washington Hunt was nominated for Governor. The president, Hon. Francis Granger, seceded, with a portion of the delegates, and organized as the Silver Gray and Know-Nothing party. Mr. Clarke acted as president of the Convention after Mr. Granger had retired. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which nominated General Scott for the Presidency.

He was Vice-President of the first Republican Convention of New York, in which Myron H. Clark was nominated for Governor and Henry J. Raymond for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1856 he was chosen Presidential elector on the Fremont and Dayton ticket. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-eighth Congress, at the expiration of which he declined a re-election.

In 1865 he was appointed Comptroller of the Currency. During his administration of this office the State Banks were nearly all re-organized under the National Currency Act. After his resignation of the office of Comptroller of the Currency he was, in 1867, elected a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, of which he was one of the leading members. In 1870 he was re-elected a Representative from New York to the Forty-second Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Appropriations. As a business man Mr. Clarke has been uniformly successful, and has discharged the duties of every public position he has held with great credit and with the approval of his constituents. As a financier there is probably no man in the country more generally and favorably known.

GEORGE G. HOSKINS.

EORGE G. HOSKINS was born in Bennington, New York, December 24, 1824. His parents were natives of Connecticut, who emigrated to New York, and settled in what was known as the "Holland Land Purchase." He was raised on a farm, attending common schools at intervals. He subsequently made considerable progress in liberal education by attending an academy. At the age of seventeen he began to employ his winters in teaching school. At twenty he was prostrated by severe illness, from which he did not fully recover for two years. At twenty-two he embarked in the mercantile business, which he pursued for fifteen years in his native town with much success. In 1868 he removed to the adjoining town of Attica, where he continued to carry on mercantile pursuits. He engaged to some extent in other business enterprises, and became a stockholder and director in the Wyoming County National Bank.

Mr. Hoskins was married in 1846 to Miss Lois A. Hollenbeck, of Bennington. He was elected town clerk of Bennington in 1849, and held the office three years. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1852, and held the office twelve successive years. He was a supervisor in 1862. There being no lawyer in Bennington, he drew most of the legal papers, deeds, mortgages, and wills for the people of his town.

He was appointed by President Taylor Postmaster at Bennington, and held the office through the administration of President Fillmore. The change of administration which followed resulted in his removal. He was again appointed Postmaster at Bennington by President Lincoln, and held the office during his administration, and until removed by Andrew Johnson for disapproval of his policy. He was a Member of the Assembly of the State of

New York in 1860, 1865, and 1866. In January, 1865, he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and served during that session with much ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the Republican party in the State.

In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Fenton Auditor of Public Accounts, and held this office two years. In April, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-ninth District of New York, and held the office until he resigned March 4, 1873. His administration of this office received the unqualified approbation of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue and other Officers of the Bureau. His accounts were adjusted with the department in the remarkably short space of two months. On comparison of his own account with that kept by the department, it was found that they agreed to a cent. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Thirtieth New York District as their candidate for Congress, and was elected by a large majority, running considerably ahead of the other candidates on the ticket. He served on the Committee on Territories and the Committee on Accounts; taking an active and influential part in the proceedings of the Forty-third Congress.

LYMAN K. BASS.



LYMAN K. BASS was born in Alden, Erie County, New York, November 13, 1836. His parents emigrated from Vermont to the State of New York in 1831. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1856. He then entered the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, and after graduating, in that institution, he was, in 1858, admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Buffalo, soon acquiring a large and profitable business. He was elected District Attorney for Erie County in 1865 for the term of three years, and was the first Republican ever elected to that office. He was re-elected in 1868, and serving until 1872, he was renominated and declined.

He was the Republican candidate for Congress in his district in 1870, but was defeated by Hon. William Williams, running, however, about one thousand votes ahead of the State ticket. In 1872 he was elected over the same competitor by five thousand one hundred and sixteen majority. He served on the Committee on Railways and Canals, and the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Affairs of the District of Columbia. One of his most important speeches during the Forty-third Congress was on the Geneva Award.

On the 22d of June, 1874, the President sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Bass for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate was at the time in executive session, and at once confirmed the nomination, but Mr. Bass subsequently declined to accept the position. "The selection," said the New York "Tribune," "was received with very general satisfaction in Washington, where Mr. Bass has made a reputation during his short term of service as a

thoroughly honest and very competent and energetic man. As a new member of the House he has during its present session made for himself an enviable record, and if he remains in Congress is likely to become one of its most valuable members. He has served for the last three months as a member of the Joint Committee to investigate District Affairs, and devoted himself chiefly to the almost impossible task of unraveling the mysteries of Treasurer Magruder's accounts. His examination of that officer was one of the sharpest and most thorough of the whole investigation, and his entire course during the inquiry proved him to be not only able, but honorable, honest, and independent. His declination has caused great disap-

WALTER L. SESSIONS.




WALTER L. SESSIONS was born in Brandon, Vermont, and received the common school and academic education which is the patrimony of most New England boys. He studied law, and settled in Panama, New York, for the practice of his profession. He served as Commissioner of Schools for several years, and in that capacity manifested a deep interest in the promotion of public education.

He has for many years been among the most prominent members of the Republican party in the State of New York. He was a member of the Assembly of New York in 1853 and 1854. He was a State Senator in 1859 and in 1865. Able, honest, and incorruptible, he took a prominent and useful part in legislating for the interests of the Empire State.

In 1870 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress, from the district composed of the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, by a majority of three hundred and seventy-seven votes. In 1872 he was re-elected by a majority of three thousand three hundred and forty-nine votes. During his first term in Congress Mr. Sessions served on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In the Forty-third Congress he continued to serve on the last-named committee, and was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims. While he was by no means a prominent participant in debate, he was among the most useful and influential members of the House of Representatives during the four years of his service in that body. While many attracted more public attention and received louder popular applause, none were more persistent in labor or more devoted to duty.

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

SIMEON BALDWIN CHITTENDEN was born in Guilford, Connecticut, March 29, 1814. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of William Chittenden, who settled in Guilford in 1639, having previously served as major in the British Army in the Low Countries. Emigrating to America he became one of the principal military men of the Connecticut plantation, was elected fourteen times as delegate to the General Court, and was one of the first magistrates of the colony, holding the office until his death. Another ancestor of the family, of a later generation, went from Guilford to Vermont, of which he became governor in 1778, holding the office continuously, with the exception of a single year, until his death in 1797. The original family homestead is now the country residence of Mr. Chittenden.

When two years old Mr. Chittenden had the misfortune to lose his father. He received an academic education, and at the age of fifteen entered a store in New Haven. In 1843 he removed to New York city, where he was engaged for thirty-two years in mercantile pursuits, in which he had a career of uninterrupted success.

Mr. Chittenden has occupied numerous positions indicative of the trust and confidence of business circles. He was Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce from 1867 to 1869, and declined a re-election. He was one of the first directors in the Continental Bank and in the Continental Fire Insurance Company. He is a director in the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western and other railroads. He is President of the New Haven and New London Shore-line Railroad of Connecticut.

Mr. Chittenden was originally a Whig, but when Henry Clay



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S. B. Chittenden

failed in his aspirations for the presidency, he ceased to take an interest in politics. When the great political questions which convulsed the country in 1860 came before the people he could no longer remain indifferent, and was one of the first to declare himself in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln. He did this well knowing that he would, probably, thus lose many southern business connections. He made the first speech of his life at a great Republican meeting held in Cooper Institute, September 27, 1860. His brief but frank utterance of his convictions on this occasion cost him \$150,000 of southern trade, but this was subsequently counted rather as gain than loss, since nearly all debts in the South to northern creditors proved worthless after the breaking out of the war.

Mr. Chittenden was an ardent supporter of the Government during the war, contributing largely of his means to stimulate volunteering and otherwise aid in suppressing the Rebellion. He was secretary of the first meeting called in New York to organize resistance after the attack on Fort Sumter. He was a Presidential Elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in 1872. He was elected, as an Independent Republican, to the Forty-third Congress from the Third New York District (Brooklyn) to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Stewart L. Woodford, over the regular Republican candidate, by nearly 5,500 majority, and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress by about the same majority.

Mr. Chittenden's retirement from business at the close of the year 1874 was made the occasion of a complimentary dinner given him by the leading merchants and other prominent citizens of New York. The speeches made on that occasion by the Vice-President of the United States, prominent judges, merchants, clergymen, and lawyers, abounded in the highest expressions of respect for the recipient of the honor as a man, a merchant, and a citizen.



Ward L. Ward

MARCUS L. WARD.



MARCUS L. WARD was born November 9, 1812, in the city of Newark, his ancestors being among its original settlers. In early life he entered into trade, and was highly successful. He soon became connected with the financial institutions and public enterprises of the city, and his controlling influence has added largely to their success. During his business life he gained, and has ever since maintained, that reputation for honesty and integrity which really forms the mainspring of his character. He is justly popular among all classes, because respect and attachment to him are based not upon adventitious claims, but on those sterling merits which are felt and acknowledged by all. His generous acts have been done as quietly as goodness could accomplish them, but they were received with that true gratitude which defied concealment. Many a struggling artist received from him the generous gift or order which lightened his path, and which enabled him to overcome the obstacles in his way.

Mr. Ward belonged to a Whig family, but on the formation of the Republican party he was among the first to recognize its necessity. He supported Fremont and Dayton in the campaign of 1856, but his attention was not drawn seriously to political subjects until the summer of 1858. In that year private business called him to Kansas, and while there he saw and fully appreciated the full importance of the struggle going on in that territory. He gave, while there, of his counsel and his means to the Free State party, and on his return to New Jersey engaged in the work of rousing public attention to the pending issue. He was deeply interested in the political contest of the ensuing autumn, and none

rejoiced more sincerely than he over the result in New Jersey, which was a thorough rebuke to the Lecompton fraud.

In 1860 the influence of Mr. Ward began to be felt, and he was unanimously chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention, the proceedings of which culminated in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In the contest which ensued he bore his full part. The success of the Republican party was the signal for that revolt which had been long preparing in the Southern States. As the struggle increased in importance, and drew into the ranks of the patriot army regiment after regiment of New Jersey troops, Mr. Ward saw the absolute necessity of sustaining the families of the volunteers during their absence. Alone and unaided, he devised and carried out that system of relief, the advantages of which were felt in every county of the State. The pay of the volunteer was collected at the camp and passed over to the wife and children at home; if killed or wounded, the pension was secured; and this continued until after the close of the war, without a charge of any nature upon these sacred funds. Hundreds and thousands of families were preserved from want and suffering by this wise and considerate scheme. Of all the means devised to sustain the State in this most trying period of her history none was more potent than this, and the author was already "rife on good men's tongues."

In 1862, so strongly did his services impress the Republicans of the State, he was unanimously nominated for Governor; but in the absence of the loyal army, and in the depression of that period, he was defeated by Gov. Parker. In 1864 he was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention, at Baltimore, which renominated Mr. Lincoln. He was also a senatorial elector in the ensuing election. The close of the war and the defeat of the rebellion was to him a source of unmixed gratification. As regiment after regiment of the soldiers returned they manifested their gratitude to him most unmistakably. It was a full return for all the services rendered. In 1865 the Republicans again nominated him for Governor, and after an unusually exciting contest, he was elected by a large majority. His administration was one of the best New Jersey

has ever known. His executive ability was fully demonstrated, and his honesty and fidelity were unquestioned. Every department of the public service, so far as his influence could reach it, was economically and faithfully administered. The laws passed by the Legislature were carefully scanned, and pardons were granted only when mercy could be safely united with justice.

To his administration New Jersey was indebted for many important measures deeply affecting the interests of the State. The present public school act was passed upon his strong and urgent representations, and its advantages have been felt in the increased educational facilities of the State, and the more thorough development of its schools. The riparian rights of the State were called by him to the attention of the Legislature, and a commission secured through which its interests have been protected. His constant and persistent representations to the Legislature, in his various messages, of the mismanagement of the State Prison under party control, contributed largely to the passage of an act removing it, as far as possible, from partisan government. The advantage has been already felt in large savings to the State. Various other public acts having an important influence upon the well-being of the State were urged and sustained by him, and their results have been shown in its increased prosperity and development.

In 1864 Mr. Ward had been placed upon the National Republican Committee, and in 1866 he was chosen chairman. His services and efforts tended greatly to the decisive Republican victories of that year, and to the success of the party in 1868. During the few succeeding years Gov. Ward lived in comparative retirement, but was frequently called to duties of a public character. He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and by his efforts contributed largely to its success. The "Soldiers' Home" at Newark was originally established through his exertions, and as one of its managers he has given it constant and unwearied service. It is now the only State institution of the kind.

During the presidential campaign of 1872 he was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District of New Jersey, and was elected

by over five thousand majority. Upon taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was recognized as one of its most valuable members. He was placed on the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the few occasions on which he addressed the House he commanded attention by the clearness of his reasoning and the honesty of his convictions.

Few men bring to their public duties the conscientiousness which characterizes Mr. Ward. Every act is governed by that law of justice and of right which will bear the closest scrutiny. Popular in the highest and strongest sense of that term, he has none of the arts which create mere temporary success. His manners are engaging, but they are the result of the native kindness of heart which characterizes him. When our statesmen shall reach preferment because of the qualities which should command it; when high principle, personal integrity, and unquestioned ability, are made the basis of a true public life; when the true shall be preferred to the false, and the substantial to the pretentious, such men will receive their due reward.



Wm. Wallen Phelps.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.



WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS was born in the city of New York on the 24th of August, 1839. He is the only son of the late John Jay Phelps, one of the most successful merchants and financiers of New York, the projector, and for many years the President, of the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad Company, and one of the earliest of the far-seeing men who developed the now vast coal interests of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Phelps was very carefully trained under his father's eye, and graduated at Yale College in 1860 with high honors, having shown during his college years uncommon quickness of intellect, and being known in the college society to which he belonged as a ready debater and forcible speaker. After leaving college he traveled for some time in Europe, and on his return entered the Columbia College Law School, in which he graduated as valedictorian of his class.

Thereupon he began the practice of the law, and quickly won prominence at the New York bar for his mastery of financial and railroad law. His ability in these branches of the law gained him the uncommon distinction, for so young a man, of being the confidential and trusted adviser of some of the leading financiers of New York, such as Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, George Bliss, and others.

His father's death compelled him to abandon the active pursuit of the law in order to give undisturbed attention to the management of his large fortune, which included important interests in railroads and other public improvements in a number of States.

Having strong tastes for rural life, he purchased, shortly after entering at the bar, an estate in Bergen County, New Jersey, in the

valley of the Hackensack, and to the improvement of this, which has grown in time to include one thousand acres, running from the Hudson River to the city of Hackensack, but a few miles from New York, he has for some years given much time, draining marshes and converting them into fertile fields, cutting new and more direct roads, planting long avenues of trees, and otherwise changing the face of a formerly neglected but naturally beautiful country, which must in time become one of the favorite suburbs of New York.


His natural inclination as well as large interests led him to take an active interest in the politics of New Jersey, and in 1872 he was nominated to Congress by the Republicans of his district. He was elected by the largest majority ever given for a Republican in his district, and carried his own county, which had been until then unvaryingly Democratic. In the same year he was chosen a fellow of Yale College, standing at the poll second only to Mr. Evarts.

In Congress Mr. Phelps has made the opening of a promising career. In his place on the Committee on Banking and Currency, his clear head, and wide and accurate knowledge of financial facts and theories, have given him at once a prominence unusual for a new member and for so young a man. In the House he has shown himself a ready and humorous as well as skillful debater, and his future seems to lie in his own hands.



John W. Hayelton

JOHN W. HAZELTON.

OHN W. HAZELTON was born at Mullica Hill, New Jersey, which continues to be his residence. A farmer's boy, he worked on the farm during "the seed-time and harvest." In the winter months he attended the village school, where he obtained the elements of an education which was subsequently much extended by an academic course in one of the best seminaries in the State. Early connecting himself with a debating society he became a ready debater, and has always been a popular and effective speaker.

Agriculture has been the business of his life, in the pursuit of which he has been industrious, practical, and successful. He has been a life-long laborer in the cause of Temperance. In the darkest days of the antislavery movement, when it was a reproach to be an abolitionist, he was one of the foremost in South New Jersey to enlist in the cause of the oppressed. No man did more effective work in the organization of the Republican party in his district, and no man in all the years of its trial was more untiring in his efforts for its success. During the war of the Rebellion the cause of the Union found in him one of its strongest supporters, and the patriotic soldier one of his truest friends.

He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1856. He was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1868, and was an Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in the campaign which followed. In 1870 he was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Forty-second Congress, as a Republican, receiving 14,502 votes against 12,469 votes for his opponent. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress.

In Congress Mr. Hazelton has been a faithful public servant, not


often speaking, but always voting in the best interests of the country. His speech on the tariff question, delivered in the second session of the Forty-second Congress, was a clear and forcible argument for the protection of American industries against the cheap labor systems of Europe

Mr. Hazelton's political record is one of which his numerous friends are proud. In private life his fine social qualities, his kindness to all, his generosity to the poor, and his liberality in aid of every good work, have not failed to win for him the good feeling and respect of all who know him.



Saml. H. Dobbin

SAMUEL A. DOBBINS.

AMUEL A. DOBBINS was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, April 14, 1814. His ancestors for several generations were citizens of Burlington County. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. One of them was an officer in Washington's army when he made his famous passage of the Delaware.

The subject of this sketch was the son of a farmer and was reared on a farm. He obtained an English education by attending school during the winter months. He was married February 4, 1836, to Miss Harker, whose ancestors had likewise been among the earliest settlers in Burlington County, and whose grandfathers had also been Revolutionary soldiers. They have eleven children, the majority of whom are married, and are successfully engaged in professional and business pursuits. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the sons is a minister in that communion.

Mr. Dobbins devoted himself, as his ancestors had done, to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been largely and successfully employed. He has reclaimed no less than five hundred acres of land from unbroken forest—clearing and making it valuable agricultural land. He cast his first vote for General Jackson, but became early identified with the Whig party. The first office to which he was elected was that of member of the Board of Freeholders for the county of Burlington. This is an important local office—having control of the finances and public expenditures of the county. So great was the confidence of his neighbors in Mr. Dobbins that they elected him over a popular Democrat, who had himself been chosen in the preceding election by several hundred majority.

In 1854 Mr. Dobbins was elected high sheriff of Burlington

County, and was twice re-elected, serving until 1857. From 1859 until 1862 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and in that body gave faithful and laborious service to his constituents. He was a member of the Baltimore National Republican Convention of 1864, which re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

In 1872 he was nominated as a candidate for Representative in the Forty-third Congress by the Republicans of his district over several popular and able competitors. After a spirited campaign he was elected over Hon. Samuel C. Forker, a member of the preceding Congress, by about two thousand five hundred majority.

Taking his seat in the House of Representatives in December, 1873, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Patents—a committee upon which devolves no little labor and responsibility. Of these Mr. Dobbins undertook and performed his full share. Although not given to much speaking, he acquitted himself in all respects as a faithful representative of the people.

ROBERT HAMILTON.



ROBERT HAMILTON was born in Hamburg, Sussex County, New Jersey, December 5, 1810. His father, General Benjamin Hamilton, was favored neither with a liberal education, nor with the possession of much estate, but was a man of very great natural abilities, of much popularity, and filled many important official positions. He represented his county at different periods in the State Legislature, serving two terms in the House of Representatives, and for a time in the old Council, and afterwards in the State Senate. He was sheriff for the term of three years, and was Brigadier-General of the Militia.

Robert, like his father, had only the advantages of a limited education, but his natural abilities enabled him to turn such knowledge as he obtained to the best advantage, and he lost no opportunity to improve his condition. He studied law with Major Anderson, a prominent lawyer and high-toned gentleman. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and pursued his profession in Newton, the county-seat of Sussex, to which he had removed in 1831. His success as a lawyer is evidenced by the large share of professional business he has always commanded. His contemporaries at the bar were men of such professional eminence as ex-Governor Haines, Hon. Martin Ryerson, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Thomas N. M'Carter. In 1836 he married a daughter of Col. Joseph E. Edsall of Sussex County, who represented his district in Congress from 1845 to 1849.

Although never an office-seeker, he has at times filled important official positions. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and served in that position for ten years. He was reappointed for another term of five years, but resigned at the end of one year. As a special pleader in both civil and criminal proceedings he was re-

markably successful. No indictment prepared by him was ever quashed, or held insufficient for defective pleading.

In 1863 and in 1864 Mr. Hamilton represented his county in the State Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives, nominated and elected both years unanimously, without an opposing candidate. During the session of 1864, upon the death of Speaker Taylor, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the House, both parties voting for him. Politically he has always acted with the Democratic party, although never a violent partisan; he always held conservative views. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in April, 1860, and both then and at Baltimore in June following adhered to the doctrine of non-intervention in the territories, and supported the nomination of Mr. Douglas for the presidency. He supported the war against secession and rebellion, and was appointed by Governor Olden (Republican) commissioner of the draft in Sussex County. At the Democratic District Convention, held to nominate a candidate for Congress, in August, 1872, composed of one hundred and fifty-six delegates, with three other candidates before the Convention, he received on the first ballot all the votes but two, and was elected by two thousand four hundred and sixty-four majority.

AMOS CLARK, JR.



AMOS CLARK, JR., was born in Westfield, New Jersey, November 8, 1827. He received a practical English education, and in early life made his home in Elizabeth, where he now resides. He early entered upon a business career, and in due time became the sole proprietor of one of the largest clothing stores in New York. The great secret of his success was his untiring industry. It was his usual custom to arrive at his home in New Jersey at ten o'clock at night, and leave by the first train in the morning. His energetic business habits soon brought him a handsome return, and ten years ago he retired from business in New York, and devoted himself to developing the interests of the city of his residence. The "Elizabeth Journal" says:

"He was mainly instrumental in organizing the First National Bank, and has ever since been its President; so also of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company; the Dime Savings Institution; as well as the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Company—all of which are in a most flourishing condition. He erected and owns the Arcade, besides the tannery and half a score more of buildings and offices. He was the largest contributor to Westminster Church, of which he has been a trustee from its start. He is the President of the State Agricultural Society, and has always taken a lively interest in its welfare. He has been a member of our City Council, served three years as a State Senator, and is now filling his first term as Representative to Congress in a district where they usually give from three to four thousand Democratic majority against us, and where, to the surprise of every one, he came out over two thousand votes ahead of his opponent."


Taking his seat in the Forty-third Congress, he was appointed a

member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He performed his duty with great faithfulness, not only to the country, but to his constituency, irrespective of party. Largely through his influence an appropriation of \$50,000 was secured for harbor improvements at three points within his district—the mouths of the Shrewsbury, Raritan, and Rahway Rivers.

In one of his speeches he claimed that few districts enjoyed such natural commercial advantages as his own, which he thus eloquently described :

“ Its whole eastern portion has a superior tide-water frontage—entirely protected from storm and sea, affording a safe and convenient harborage at all seasons—which, with the necessary appropriations from Congress, can be made of sufficient depth and width to float the largest foreign or home vessel—and which to-day floats more coal, iron, and other products than any other district in the country. The tonnage through the Kill Von Kull during the past year, by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, amounted to about six million tons, from Elizabethport three million five hundred thousand tons, and from other sources, by careful estimate and statistics, three million four hundred and seventy-five thousand tons, making the enormous total aggregate of twelve million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, with its terminus at Perth Amboy, will greatly increase the aggregate tonnage.”

ISAAC W. SCUDDER.

SAAC W. SCUDDER was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1818. He studied law with his father, Arrowsmith Scudder, Esq., a prominent lawyer, who was employed in the most important cases of his time. He instituted proceedings in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, which resulted in breaking up the system of exclusive navigation of the waters of New York by steam under special legislation framed by that State. Daniel Webster was opposing counsel in this case, which was the most celebrated one growing out of the introduction of steam navigation, which had recently been invented by Fulton. With such a preceptor in his professional studies Mr. Scudder made excellent proficiency, and was admitted to the bar in 1841 under unusually favorable auspices. He commenced the practice in Jersey City, which has since been his residence. He soon acquired a large practice, which included many important cases growing out of the commercial and mercantile interests of New York. He was one of the Directors in the New Jersey Railroad Company before its road was leased to the Pennsylvania Company. He filed the answer in the case by which it was attempted to prevent the leasing of the railroad—a measure which, as carried out, has greatly promoted the interests of the stockholders.

Mr. Scudder was a member of the first Board of Police Commissioners for Jersey City. He has twice been Prosecutor of Common Pleas (or District Attorney) for Hudson County. Although a Republican, he was, in 1872, elected from a Democratic District (the Seventh) as a Representative in the Forty-third Congress by a majority of one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine votes. He served on the Committee on War

Claims. His first speech in the House was delivered January 29, 1874, on the Army Appropriation bill. He declared himself in favor of economy and reform, and yet was not in favor of a reduction of the army. His comprehensive and statesmanlike views are apparent in the following extract:

"Our commercial relations with all parts of the world are daily and hourly growing more intimate. We start from the city of New York, go westward across this continent to the Pacific Ocean, and then go to the East Indies. That extended commercial relation necessarily brings us in close contact in commerce and in business with other nations, and will bring about collisions. We have a large and extended coast, which necessarily requires some troops for fortifications. These fortifications should not be empty. They should be places for drill and exercise.

"We have a vast frontier with Mexico. We are on the borders of a State which is in a constant condition of volcanic eruption—such a condition, that it has often been proposed that we should exercise some protectorate power over that territory. We have also hostile Indians on our borders, and we have in addition to that a large and extended emigration coming to this country, and the bold and restless young men of our own people, seeking homes in the far West. Under this state of circumstances, it seems to me hardly possible that we can safely rely on a permanent reduction of the army."

Among other important speeches of Mr. Scudder in the House was one delivered March 28, 1874, on the Banking bill, in which he maintained that the Government might perform the difficult task of resuming specie payments, and at the same time not contract the currency, "by keeping in the Treasury the gold over and above that which is necessary to pay interest upon the national debt, and such other expenses of the National Government as must be paid in gold. As legal tenders are paid into the Treasury, retain them there or cancel them, and supply the place of the legal tenders thus retained or canceled by bank notes."



G. W. Scoville

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.



LENNI W. SCOFIELD was born in Chautauqua County, New York, March 11, 1817. In early life he had such educational advantages as are usually furnished in the common schools. When about fourteen years of age, he quit school to learn printing, and worked at this trade about three years. At seventeen he went back to his books, and entered upon a course of classical study. In the fall of 1836, he entered Hamilton College, New York, as a Freshman, and graduated from this institution, with fair rank of scholarship, in 1840. The two years immediately following his graduation, he spent in teaching; the first in Fauquier County, Virginia, and the second in McKean County, Pennsylvania. While teaching, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Warren, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided.

Except when interrupted by several terms of service in the State Legislature and the National Congress, his whole time has been devoted to his profession. In 1849, he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and re-elected in 1850. While a member of this body, he was esteemed one of its most effective debaters, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His speech on the elective judiciary was quite widely circulated at the time, and attracted considerable attention throughout the State. Although during this term of service in the Legislature he acted with the Democratic party, as he did some years subsequently, he was always an anti-slavery man. During his college life he was a member of an Abolition society formed by a number of

young men in the Institution, and never relinquished his early convictions in hostility to slavery. In accordance with these convictions, and while still acting with the Democratic party, he advocated the Wilmot Proviso, opposed the Fugitive Slave Law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, taking the anti-slavery side of all kindred questions.

When the Republican party was formed in 1856, he immediately severed his old party connections, and in a public address united his political fortunes with the new party of freedom and progress. In the fall of that year he was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate; and in a district before largely Democratic, was elected by a majority of twelve hundred. He occupied this position three years, and ably sustained the reputation which he had gained as a debater in the lower branch of the Legislature. While in the Senate he introduced and advocated bills to exempt the homestead from sale for debt, and to abrogate the laws excluding witnesses from testifying on account of religious belief. Neither of these bills passed; but Mr. Scofield's speeches in their favor, which were reported and printed, prove that they should have passed. His bills were voted down, but his arguments were not answered. He was more successful in his efforts to procure State aid for the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. This aid secured the construction of a line of road which has already worked wonders in the development of that large and previously wild and neglected section of the State in which he resided. For a short time in 1861, he was President Judge of the District composed of the Counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion, and Jefferson, having been appointed by Governor Curtin to fill a vacancy.

In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and took his seat December 7, 1863. He at once identified himself with the advanced Republicans, and gave his utmost support to the great war which was then deciding the destiny of the Republic. His first speech, delivered in the House February 24, 1864, was an able presentation of the principles which the war was waged to maintain, closing with the

following eloquent passage: "The Union Party have resolved that, with the blessing of God, this country shall not only remain an undivided country, but, now that the necessities of the war and the humanity of the age require it, it shall become a free country. The shadow of your flag shall never grow less, nor shall it darken the life of the humblest man beneath it. The Union shall be restored, and the United States, the simple name that Washington gave us, shall be the name and indicate the character of this country for all time to come. And it shall be a name that the poor will love and the proud fear all over the world."

He addressed the House on the bill in relation to the "Rebellious States," April 29, 1864, maintaining that slavery was "the one cause of estrangement, the element of discord and disunion." He summed up the policy he would have the nation pursue in the following words: "Concession exhausted and conciliation still a failure! Hereafter let all concession be in favor of freedom; and in all our legislation let us approximate, as rapidly as the interests of the two races will permit, the homogeneity of universal emancipation, and upon that basis make the Union perpetual."

Pending a motion to reconsider the proposed Emancipation Amendment to the Constitution, January 6, 1865, Mr. Scofield advocated the utter extirpation of slavery. In reply to Mr. Brooks, he referred to the Northern sympathizers with the rebellion in these words:

"In the peaceful future, when inquisition shall be made for the contrivers, instigators, aiders and abettors of this great crime, the two classes so often coupled in denunciation in this Hall—the 'abolitionists' of the North and the 'fire-eaters' of the South—will scarcely be noticed; but the quiet historian will 'point his slow unmoving finger' at those Northern leaders who for fifteen years have deceived the South and betrayed the North. They will stand alone. The large minority that now gathers around them, moved thereto more in hope to escape the severe hardships of the war than from any love of them or their position, will have melted away from their support like dissolving

ice beneath their feet, and well will it be for their posterity if they can manage, like Byron's wrecks, to sink into the

‘Depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown!’”

In the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. Scofield took a still more active part in the proceedings and debates. His voice was heard frequently and eloquently advocating the most progressive doctrines of the Republican party. He was sternly opposed to the policy of President Johnson, which had now developed itself. On the 28th of April, 1866, he delivered an able speech in defense of the Congressional plan of restoration, protesting strongly against the President's policy that “the Rebel States should be recognized at once in their present temper, without guarantees of any kind.”

In a speech on the Reconstruction bill, delivered January 19, 1867, he took strong ground against the disposition manifested by the Secretary of State to recognize the governments of the rebellious States. “The people,” said he, “have concluded that the best way to harmonize and cement the Union is to bury whatever is left of Slavery and Confederate nationality in a common grave; and it will be done. The Nile may be dammed with bulrushes, but the just, benignant, and well-considered purpose of a forty-million nation cannot be turned aside by the tinkle of an old man's bell nor the rustle of another's gown.”

Mr. Scofield was exceedingly active in his efforts to promote the interests of his own State, and especially to foster its great productions of iron, coal, and oil. On the 13th of April, 1866, pending a personal explanation, Mr. Thaddens Stevens, and Mr. J. S. Morrill, the former Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and the latter chairman of the same committee in the Thirty-ninth Congress, addressing the House, bore emphatic testimony to the zeal and energy of Mr. Scofield in his efforts to procure the repeal of the tax on crude petroleum.

Re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Scofield took the influential position in that body to which his experience and ability

entitled him. He stood among the strongest in opposition to President Johnson. He remained firm with his party, on the line of reconstruction entered upon in the preceding Congress—earnestly advocating the supplementary reconstruction bill in a speech delivered January 20, 1868. How thoroughly his judgment and his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of his party is indicated in an elaborate speech delivered July 14, 1868, on "Republican Policy," in which he gives a history of its achievements in the past, and an intimation of its plans for the future—one of the most eloquent and able vindications of the party ever delivered in Congress.

The great question of Reconstruction having been settled, the scarcely less important subjects of Finance and Currency came prominently to the foreground. Mr. Scofield gave ample evidence of his ability to handle these intricate questions, particularly in his speech of January 27, 1864, on Resumption of Specie Payments, in which he advocated free banking.

In the Forty-first Congress Mr. Scofield was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He introduced a bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. In a speech explaining and advocating this measure he defended the administration of President Grant against the charges of extravagance brought against it by Mr. Dawes. He closed a convincing array of facts and figures with the assertion that "an administration with a diminishing debt and diminishing taxation cannot be successfully charged with prodigality." He showed that the bill under discussion was "a measure of economy and retrenchment instead of extravagance or waste."

On the subject of the Reconstruction of Virginia, Mr. Scofield, in a speech delivered January 14, 1870, urged that the State should not be permitted, after its admission, to go back on those just provisions of its Constitution for equal franchise and equal education. On the 28th of June, 1872, in one of the most elaborate of all his Congressional speeches, Mr. Scofield advocated the re-admission of Georgia under her then existing State Government when she

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.

should have complied with the Reconstruction acts, and should have ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.


In the Forty-second Congress Mr. Scofield continued to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and as a member of the Joint Select Committee on the Insurrectionary States. He was Chairman of the Sub-Committee which went to New Orleans to investigate the anomalous condition of affairs involved in the existence of two rival State Governments in Louisiana. In a speech delivered May 30, 1872, he thus states the sum of the results of his investigation in reference to the Ku-Klux Klans: "The organization takes different forms in different localities. In some States it has a written Constitution; in others its machinery is not committed to paper. In some States it is concealed by an external form of an ordinary political club, whose routine proceedings are kept sacred. But buried up in the machinery of organization and committees, out of sight even of large portions of its own membership, lies the authority to pronounce and execute its terrible edicts. In other States it presents no outward sign of organized existence except in its midnight demand for blood. . . . How many churches, school-houses, and dwellings of the poor and humble have been burned; how many banishments, whippings, mutilations, and murders have been accomplished by these demons of the night, will never be known until the great day in which the Searcher of all hearts shall make inquisition for blood."

Mr. Scofield was re-elected a Representative for the sixth time, in 1872, from the State at large, receiving an aggregate of three hundred and fifty-eight thousand and thirteen votes. Being among the oldest, most experienced, and ablest members of the House, he is prepared to give to his large constituency and to the country the best possible service. In ability as a debater he stands among the first, and is distinguished for his analytical, terse, and logical style. He sometimes enlivens his argument by pungent satire and humorous illustrations; but the general character of his efforts is that of clear statement and close reasoning.



Chas. Albright
n

CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

HARLES ALBRIGHT was born in Upper Berne Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1830. His father, Solomon Albright, who was a farmer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Miller, were both natives of Pennsylvania. The early associations of his life were connected with the pursuits of agriculture and the limited transactions of a country store. He attended the common schools of Strasburgh and Myerstown, where he received the requisite preparatory training for a collegiate course, and graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1851.

While attending College at Carlisle Mr. Albright formed the acquaintance of Miss Naomi E. Wingard, daughter of Valentine Wingard, of Petersburg, Pennsylvania, a lady of superior intellectual attainments and possessing social qualities of a high order. This lady he married December 21, 1852. Immediately after graduating Mr. Albright entered upon the study of law in the office of Robert L. Johnson, Esq., at Ebensburgh, Cambria County. Here, after his admission to the bar, he practiced his profession with success.

When Andrew H. Reader was appointed Governor of Kansas he was accompanied thither by Mr. Albright, who resided there during the famous "Border-Ruffian War" for political supremacy, in which struggle he was arrayed in opposition to the slave-owning conspiracy. While this life had for him much of attraction in the excitements incident to the development of a new country, and its delivery from ruffian domination, possessing, as he did, a decided inclination toward military enterprise, Mr. Albright found it, in many other respects, uncongenial to his tastes and feelings. In

1860 he returned to his native State, and settled in Mauch Chunk, where he embarked in the business of molding iron machinery, and recommenced the practice of the law.

He was in Washington at the inauguration of President Lincoln, and, from his solicitude for the safety of the Government, joined the patriotic "Clay Battalion." When the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed, in August, 1862, for nine months' service, Mr. Albright was appointed Major of that organization. After the battle of Antietam, the casualties of that engagement having made a vacancy in the grade above, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. At the battle of Fredericksburgh, which was fought on the thirty-second anniversary of his birth, he commanded his regiment in a manner to elicit the encomiums of his division and brigade commanders. During the action, in which nearly half of his regiment were killed or wounded, he succeeded, through seniority of rank on the field, to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, and was soon thereafter promoted to the rank of Colonel. In the battle of Chancellorsville Col. Albright again had command of the brigade, and for his efficiency and good conduct was warmly commended by his superior officers.

When the disturbances occasioned by the draft occurred in Philadelphia, in July, 1863, Col. Albright was sent thither, in command of the Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Militia, to preserve the peace and enforce the laws. Through his tact and good judgment, what threatened to become a fierce and sanguinary insurrection was happily averted. In June, 1865, an opportunity was afforded him to win another of these brilliant victories, by the rebellious attitude of the miners in the coal regions in opposition to the draft. He was sent thither by Secretary Stanton to take command of the military district of "Lehigh," and to arrest and bring to punishment the ringleaders in the insurrection, which duty he accomplished, thus preventing the ruthless shedding of blood and the wanton destruction of property.

Colonel Albright having, in August, 1864, organized the Two

Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years, or the war, at considerable pecuniary expense to himself, he was ordered to duty with his command at Chambersburgh, under General Couch. Once again his ability as a prudent commander was brought into requisition, when, at this time, he was ordered to Columbia County to disband a nest of conspirators, and he succeeded in defeating their traitorous designs.

In the autumn of 1864 the Government experienced great annoyance from the bold depredations of the guerrilla Moseby and his band of desperadoes. Determining to cripple the movements of this daring marauder, the War Department sent Col. Albright to that region in command of a force of infantry and cavalry which consisted of his own regiment, part of the Second District of Columbia Infantry Regiment, the Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and a section of Massachusetts Artillery. In this duty he was also signally successful. A few trifling losses were all that Moseby inflicted after this force took its position. In recognition of his valuable services, the President, with the consent of the Senate, on the 25th of March, 1865, promoted Colonel Albright to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-general; and, as if to prove how well he deserved this preferment, the General led his troops against the forces of the guerrilla chieftain, on the 10th of the following month, and, after a short but desperate engagement, effectually routed and scattered them in a demoralized condition.

While General Albright had head-quarters at Fairfax Station, much damage was frequently caused by the hordes of guerrillas infesting that region, in throwing from the track and plundering the trains carrying troops and supplies to the front. This species of enterprise, on the part of Moseby and his freebooters, was summarily interrupted by General Albright, who seized prominent individuals of rebellious tendencies, living in the vicinity, and sent them, under guard, to ride on the trains.

General Albright participated in the battles of South Mountain,

Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Fairfax Station, and several smaller actions; and did not leave the army until August 3, 1865, at which time he was mustered out, his services being no longer required. He then resumed the practice of his profession, devoted his attention to his foundry, engaged in the development of slate quarries, and assisted in organizing the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk, of which he became the President.

General Albright and his wife have been earnest and active workers in the cause of Christianity for many years. The present flourishing condition of the Sunday-school in Mauch Chunk is conceded to be in great measure owing to his able superintendency, and to the unremitting exertions of his accomplished wife. In the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church he is an acknowledged leader, and the respect widely entertained for his sound judgment and exemplary character was evinced in his selection as one of the two Lay Delegates from Philadelphia Annual Conference to the General Conference, which met in Brooklyn in the spring of 1872. He was a delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which renominated President Grant, and was Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization in that body.

In 1872 General Albright was nominated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania to represent the State at large in the Forty-third Congress, an honor which he had neither solicited nor expected. He was elected by a vote of three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and forty-six, the largest ever given to any candidate for political office in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and as such had charge of several important subjects of legislation which were successfully carried through the House. He addressed the House on several occasions with decided effect, and in every respect took high standing in the Forty-third Congress.

LEMUEL TODD.



LEMUEL TODD was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817. His paternal grandfather was educated in the University of Dublin. Being concerned in the Rebellion of 1798, he was compelled to leave the country. He came to America, and died a few years after, leaving three children. One of these, Isaac Todd, was the father of our subject. His son became a student in Dickinson College, in his native town, where he graduated in 1839. He then studied law with General Samuel Alexander, the most distinguished lawyer of that region. After his admission to the bar, in 1841, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until the death of General Alexander, in 1845.

Mr. Todd was a Democrat in politics until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act caused him to surrender his old political ties. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress as an Independent Democrat, supported by the American Party. In the memorable contest at the organization of the House he supported Mr. Banks for the speakership. He served efficiently on the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company, which formed a part of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves, at the organization of which he was commissioned as Major. He, with his regiment, formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, participating in its varied fortunes until after the second battle of Bull Run, when he resigned on account of ill health. We next find him in Philadelphia, as commandant of the camp for the nine months' drafted men, and charged with the duty of organizing them into regiments preparatory to entering the service

of the United States. He was after this appointed Commissioner, on the part of the State, to settle with the National Government the quota of Pennsylvania under the drafts. He subsequently served as Inspector-general of Pennsylvania, on the staff of General Curtin.


Mr. Todd always took an active part in the politics of the State. He has been a member of many of the Republican State Conventions, and often, on those occasions, the presiding officer. The predominance of a large Democratic majority in his county and district, probably, has operated to prevent his obtaining such official distinction as he would, under other circumstances, have reached.

In 1872 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania by the State at large to the Forty-third Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Elections and Expenditures in the Post-office Department.



Yours very truly
Wm D. Kellogg

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

 HE subject of this sketch, William Darrah Kelley, was born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1814. His grandfather, Major John Kelley, was an officer of the Revolutionary war. His father followed the business of watchmaker and jeweler in Philadelphia. During the financial troubles accompanying the close of the war of 1812, Mr. Kelley fell into pecuniary difficulties; his business was ruined, and he was stripped of all his possessions. He soon afterwards died, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances, when William, who was the youngest, was but two years old.

His mother, thus left with a dependent family of three daughters and a son, succeeded in maintaining herself and her children respectably. William was sent to a neighboring school until eleven years of age, when he left it finally with only the rudiments of an ordinary English education, while any further progressive study must depend upon his own exertions. He served for some time as an errand boy in a book store, and afterwards entered the office of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer* as a proof-reader, and remained there until his fourteenth year. He then apprenticed himself to a jeweler until twenty years of age—leaving his mother's roof and taking up his residence with his employer, where he continued during the term of his apprenticeship.

Young Kelley keenly realized the deficiencies of his early education, and applied himself diligently to remedy it by reading. Books, however, being difficult of access, he united with a number of his companions to found the "Youth's Library," afterwards called the "Pennsylvania Literary Institute." A library of about two thousand

volumes was soon accumulated, and the association sustained for several years an annual course of lectures. The original members and officers were nearly all apprentice boys, and the influence thus exerted upon them was of a highly salutary character. The society continued to exist until its early members had become scattered, or too deeply involved in active business to give it their attention as formerly.

Young Kelley's indenture expired in the spring of 1834—the period of pecuniary embarrassment which followed the struggle between the United States Bank and the Government. In Philadelphia, the seat of the operation of the bank, the consequent excitement and panic were intense, and with the many painful scenes that transpired around him, Mr. Kelley became familiar. Nurtured from childhood in the Democratic faith, and loving its course with all the intensity of an ardent and impulsive nature, he could not but be excited to a strong protest and resistance. He labored earnestly to strengthen the spirits of his Democratic associates against what he considered the tyranny of those who favored the interests of the bank, and it is thought that much of his intense energy of purpose and power of vehement declamation were developed by these exciting times.

Thus, when William Kelley attained his freedom, it was a season of extreme depression, which all the forms of fancy business like that which he had spent his youth in learning, were the first to feel and the last from which to recover. Nor had his course been such as to secure the favor of such employers as were of opposite politics. Hence, failing to obtain employment at his trade in Philadelphia, he proceeded to Boston, where, for four years, he pursued his calling with unremitted industry. His peculiar branch of the trade was enameling, in which he seems to have excelled, and which he is said to have pursued with the enthusiasm of an artist as well as the skill of a cunning workman.

During his residence in Boston, Mr. Kelley was not careless of mental improvement, although he pursued his business with steady industry. He read perseveringly, and gathered around him such a

choice collection of standard literature as is seldom seen in the humble apartment of a mechanic. His reading was well selected, while an unusually retentive memory enabled him to profit by it in a greater degree than most others. Nor did his political fervor^{*} abate. His enthusiastic attachment to the great distinctive principles of Democracy never grew cold for a moment. Much of his leisure time was devoted to political and historical reading and the details of party organization. It was now that his peculiar talent as a public speaker was first recognized. His style may have been crude and juvenile, but was fresh, vigorous, and impetuous; and he soon became a favorite with the masses of the party. In the Democratic papers of that day his name occurs frequently in association with those of Bancroft, Brownson, and A. H. Everett. He also commenced the cultivation of a written style, with enviable success; and, even while in the workshop, his name appears in more than one programme of lectures with those of Channing and Emerson.

The following testimonial of Mr. Kelley, while in Boston, from the pen of the assistant editor of *Burritt's Christian Citizen*, will be in place here:

"It was our good fortune, when an apprentice-boy in Boston, to enjoy the intimate companionship of this now eminent jurist and philanthropist, who was then a journeyman mechanic, devoting his days to hard manual toil, and his nights to the acquisition of knowledge. We were made a wiser and a better boy through the influence of his instruction and example; and scores of young men, who were then our companions, but who are now scattered all over the country, from Maine to Oregon, can say the same. And we rejoice, as no doubt they do, that our early friend now occupies a position which enables him to impress the influence of his noble nature upon a whole community, and carry forward his plans for the benefit of his fellow-men, with the co-operation of the wise and good, in the commonwealth which shows its appreciation of his worth by elevating him to one of its most important and responsible trusts."

Being persuaded by his numerous friends, as well as by his own

inclination, Mr. Kelley finally resolved to abandon his calling for the study of the law, and with that view returned to Philadelphia. Here he pursued his studies with characteristic industry and perseverance, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1841. Entering upon the practice of his profession, he at once acquired a considerable business. Meanwhile, his political labors, and his connection with numerous literary and philanthropic associations, gave him a very extensive acquaintance. Very few men, certainly, were acquainted with so many of his fellow-citizens, while all knew him in some connection creditable to himself and calculated to inspire confidence in his manliness, integrity, and intelligence.

Even before his admission to the bar, Mr. Kelley took a warm and active part in the politics of his native State. Popular as a speaker, his influence grew stronger every day. Possessing unusual gifts as a popular orator, the warmth and energy of his speeches roused and attracted his auditors, so that his appearance on the stand was always loudly called for and enthusiastically cheered. He enjoyed, in fact, at this period, a popularity and influence seldom attained by one of his age; and when one of the newspapers of the day, in referring to his efforts to allay the public excitement consequent upon the suspension of specie payments in 1842, spoke of him as the "tribune of the people," certainly no other man in Philadelphia deserved the compliment as well.

Mr. Kelley rendered efficient aid in the canvass which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk to the presidency; also in the gubernatorial contest which preceded in Pennsylvania. During this campaign he traversed the State in company with Mr. Shunk, the Democratic candidate for Governor, addressing meetings in various places. Wherever he was heard, his practical good sense, his genuine republicanism, and his enthusiasm in the cause for which he was battling, were thought to have excited a decided influence upon the ensuing election, which made Mr. Shunk Governor of the State.

In 1845, Mr. Kelley was deputed, in conjunction with an associate, to conduct the prosecutions in the courts of the city and county of

Philadelphia. To a young lawyer, hardly initiated into practice, this was a commission of special honor as well as responsibility; nor was the latter diminished by the important State trials arising from the riots of 1845. On the part of Mr. Kelley, as well as his colleague, these prosecutions were conducted with skill, fearlessness, and energy, while it is thought to be not too much to say that the firm and capable administration of justice to which Mr. Kelley's exertions so much contributed, averted a threatened civil war.

Among the last acts of Governor Shunk's administration was the appointment of Mr. Kelley to a seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In the important trust thus imposed upon him, he united to the industry and capacity that always characterized him a sound appreciation of the moral wants of the community, and an untiring energy and boldness in the exercise of his judicial functions. His decisions were said to be stamped not only by clearness of perception and vigor of reasoning, but by a general and profound acquaintance with the literature of his profession, for which even his friends had scarcely given him credit.

Judge Kelley's elevation to the bench, while it removed him, of course, from participation in party politics, did not, however, deprive him of his interest in public movements of a general character. In whatever concerned the elevation of the laboring community and the development of the rich resources of his native State, his interest remained deep and abiding. His eloquent and successful appeals in behalf of the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and his exertions for the establishment of public night-schools in Philadelphia, for those whose daily employment would have otherwise cut them off from all means of instruction—these and other nobler efforts during his judgeship are not forgotten.

As a writer, Judge Kelley has evinced no mean abilities, and is capable of wielding the eloquence of the pen as well as that of the lips. His style is clear, terse, and compressed, and his thoughts eminently rational and practical.

For our sketch of Judge Kelley, as thus far presented, we are in-

debted substantially to an article in the "United States Magazine and Democratic Review" for June, 1851, from the pen of Dr. Henry S. Patterson. Not far from the time when this article appeared, Judge Kelley united in a decision in a contested election case by which a Democrat, who had secured a fraudulent return of votes, was ousted from a district-attorneyship, and the Whig candidate was placed in the office to which he had been elected. The judiciary of Pennsylvania having become elective, and the Democratic Nominating Convention refusing his name for re-nomination, the people took him up spontaneously, and re-elected him to the bench by a majority of about 10,000. He continued, however, to vote the Democratic ticket until that party repealed the Missouri Compromise.

In 1856 Judge Kelley resigned his judgeship and accepted a Republican nomination for Congress. He made a vigorous and able canvass, but failed of an election. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and with distinguished success. In 1860 he was a member of the Chicago Convention, and was the Pennsylvania member of the Committee of one from each State to inform Mr. Lincoln of his nomination. In October ensuing he was elected a Representative to Congress, which office, by successive elections, he has held to the present time.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Kelley made a tour in the South, and delivered addresses in the principal cities. While speaking to a large assemblage in Mobile, Alabama, he was assailed by a mob, and narrowly escaped with his life.

As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he has participated largely in discussions relating to Finance and Revenue. He is a leading advocate of a Protective Tariff, and has made many able speeches on this subject. So numerous have they been that we can do little more than give the titles of some of the more important, such as "Protection to American Labor," delivered January 31, 1866; "Trade with British America," March 7, 1866; "Internal Revenue," June 1, 1868; and "Farmers, Mechanics, and Laborers need Protection—Capital can take Care of Itself." In this last-mentioned speech, delivered March 25, 1870, he main-

tained, with much learning and logical ability, the propositions that "Protection cheapens Commodities;" that the "Internal Revenue System is Expensive and Inquisitorial, and should be abolished at the earliest possible day;" that "Free-Trade means Low Wages and Limited Market for Grain;" that "Protective Duties are not a Tax;" that "England is a hideous Monopoly, and Free-Trade supports it;" that "Protection stimulates Immigration;" and that "Skilled Workmen are the most valuable Commodity we can Import."

In 1872 Mr. Kelley, yielding to the solicitations of many persons in various sections of the country, published a volume of "Speeches, Addresses, and Letters on Industrial and Financial Questions." In the introduction to this volume he gives a history of the process by which from an ardent "Free-Trader" he became a "Protectionist." He says: "My youthful judgment was captivated by the plausible but sophistical generalities by which cosmopolitanism or free-trade is advocated, and my faith in them remained unshaken till events involving the prostration of our domestic industry, and the credit not only of cities and States, but of the nation, demonstrated the insufficiency or falsity of my long and dearly-cherished theories."

As Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, and Weights and Measures, Mr. Kelley's labors were of great value to the country. He advocated the adoption of a system of international coinage, of which our dollar should be the unit. On the 13th of April, 1870, he delivered a speech on this subject in which he gave the reasons why America should lead in this great reform. His views occasioned much favorable comment in Europe, and called forth a number of pamphlets in foreign languages. On the 9th of January, 1872, he reported in the House, and advocated with much ability, a bill revising the laws in relation to the mints, army offices, and coinage of the United States.

On the 11th of June, 1872, Mr. Kelley distinguished himself by contending for the rights of the minority in opposition to the report of a Committee of Conference, by which "the Enforcement Act"

was attempted to be attached to the Appropriation Bill and passed, under parliamentary usage, which would prevent dilatory motions. He maintained that this was in violation of an understanding had with members of the minority. With great force and eloquence he maintained his motion to recommit, which was carried.

In reply to Mr. Cox of New York, Mr. Kelley delivered an impromptu speech, January 21, 1873, which was printed and widely circulated under the title, "Shall we Build or Buy our Ships and Steamers?" This was a most eloquent plea for American commerce, and the means by which it might be promoted.

No member of the House of Representatives has given more careful study to financial questions than Mr. Kelley. As the result of this study he proposed in the Forty-third Congress a bill fixing the volume of greenbacks at \$400,000,000, and providing that the Government shall issue convertible bonds payable, principal and interest, in currency. He advocated this measure in an able speech delivered January 10, 1874, in which he asserted that our sufferings in connection with the recent financial crash "are the fruits of unwise and unpatriotic legislation, and have been brought upon us by yielding to the demands of the creditor class." He asserted that his bill, if adopted, would "at least stay the hand of ruin, and save from the grasp of the credit and bullion-mongers some few of the homes of the working people of the country." During the same session of Congress Mr. Kelley delivered several other speeches in exposition of his views on Finance and Currency, the whole constituting perhaps the most remarkable series of speeches ever delivered in the American Congress on these subjects.


In March, 1870, as he was about to close a decade of service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Kelley addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he said: "If the acceptance of a renomination is to be understood as implying a willingness on my part to be longer regarded as an employment agent, I must beg leave to decline the honor, grateful as it would be to receive it freed from this condition." After making certain statements and suggestions, he added: "If the Representative can be permitted to devote his

time to the study of the important questions now at issue, and the support of the great interests at stake, I will waive all personal objections, and gratefully comply with your request by placing myself in your hands as a candidate for renomination.

The Nominating Convention of the Fourth Pennsylvania District indorsed the "manly position" assumed by Mr. Kelley in this letter. The committee appointed to tender to him the nomination for the sixth time, in performing this duty said: "In making you this tender we frankly confess to have been governed by selfish motives. To decline it, we are well aware, would be to secure to yourself more ease, larger remuneration for your valuable labors, as well as exemption from a thousand perplexities incident to your present position, but for your constituents it would be an irreparable loss. To you they look, as heretofore, for the successful defense of that system of protection to American industry which has made your district one of the most prosperous in the country. . . . Your services having been of the highest value in the past, they will be more so in the immediate future. You were never so well qualified to grapple with the difficulties before us as now; you never occupied a prouder position than now; we never needed you more than at present."

Mr. Kelley has delivered numerous public addresses in various parts of the country on the great industrial and economic questions of the day. The important subjects to the study of which he has devoted so many years have no more able and successful advocate. Mr. Kelley has distinguished ability as a public speaker. He has a voice of remarkable power, a distinct enunciation, and a manner deliberate and graceful. He speaks as one deeply impressed with the truth of what he says, and never fails to command profound attention.

CHARLES O'NEILL.


HARLES O'NEILL was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1821. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1840, and entered upon the profession of law, which he practised successfully in his native city. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1850, 1851 and 1852. He was in 1853 a member of the State Senate, and in 1860 he served another term in the lower branch of the Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. From the beginning of his service in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Commerce, and more recently of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department, and Private Land Claims. Speaking on a bill to modify the warehousing system, he said: "I for one, representing in part a city which is largely engaged in manufacturing, say I want to stand by our own manufacturers wherever and whenever I can."

Speaking on the Post-office Appropriation bill, he expressed the following liberal views: "In my opinion, mail facilities ought to be enlarged year by year as our country increases and extends, and that we should not keep our minds solely upon the amount of expenditure, under the impression that we must economise with a view of making the service pay for itself. What we want is cheap postage, frequent and rapid mail communication between the different points of the country, frequent deliveries of mail matter, and if the money appropriated is expended judiciously the cost to the Government to be sure must be considered, but not to the exclusion of the vast accommodations to business interests throughout the length and breadth of the land, which can be greatly improved by enlarged postal facilities."



Sam. Knapp

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

AMUEL J. RANDALL was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828. He received a common school education, and was bred a merchant, devoting himself to mereantile pursuits in his native city. He was four years a member of the city councils of Philadelphia. In 1858 and 1859 he was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, and Expenditures in the State Department, and Retrenchment. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, Retrenchment, and the Assassination of President Lincoln. Elected as a Democrat, he acted constantly with his party friends in Congress. Without occupying the attention of the House with long speeches, Mr. Randall indicated his constant interest in pending legislation by frequently participating briefly and pointedly in discussions. Twice during the Fortieth Congress he was called upon to address the House upon resolutions relating to the death of colleagues. He spoke briefly and feelingly in eulogy upon Hon. Charles Denison and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, the latter of whom he characterized as his "warm friend, although of different political opinions." On February 29, 1868, he argued that President Johnson should not be impeached for the violation of an unconstitutional law. He favored the granting of pecuniary aid to the destitute in the South, and deprecated the discharge of Government employes from the navy yards and elsewhere during the winter months.

Mr. Randall served during the Forty-first Congress on the Committee on Elections, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

On the 16th of December, 1869, after Mr. Mungen had delivered his speech on Repudiation, Mr. Randall briefly expressed his views as follows :

In the time allowed me it is hardly possible that I should follow the gentleman from Ohio in all his sayings, or what I might mildly term his political heresies; but for myself—and I think I can speak for my constituents—I am utterly opposed to repudiation. But the moment allowed me gives me the opportunity to remonstrate against the enunciation of any scheme of legislation which I believe would place my country in a dishonest attitude before the world. Not only do I believe that we should pay the debt, but I believe, what is of vastly more importance, that the country has the ability, the disposition, and the resources to pay it.

I agree with the gentleman from Ohio that the debt was negotiated at ruinous rates. That is a matter of just criticism against the party who then controlled the Government and made the negotiation. But as regards those who hold bonds upon which is stamped the faith and credit of the country, I say repudiation stands in no other light except the light of dishonesty. In saying this I but repeat what I have said before my constituents. But, sir, I do not apprehend half the danger from speeches such as that of the gentleman from Ohio that I do from the extravagance, from the corruption, from the undue and unequal taxation which has been placed upon the statute-book by the majority of this House. I have a vast deal more apprehension of the growth of the spirit of repudiation from that cause. Again, the same thing is to be apprehended when the majority stand up here and defend one of the most crushing, one of the most wasteful monopolies—the banking interest of this country.

On a subsequent occasion Mr. Randall gave his opinions on the Currency, as follows :

Mr. Randall was re-elected by large majorities to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, during which he served on the important committees on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. He was one of the leading members of the opposition. Fearless in debate, incisive in his utterances, and unsparing in his denunciation of men and measures that he opposed, he was one of the most prominent and influential members of the minority.



Leonard Myers

LEONARD MYERS.



LEONARD MYERS was born November 13, 1827, near Attleborough, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. There the first ten years of his life were passed, after which his parents removed to Philadelphia. He received a liberal education and studied law. He became a frequent contributor of articles to the magazines, and translated several works from the French. Having studied law, he entered upon a successful practice in Philadelphia. He was chosen solicitor of two municipal districts; and upon the consolidation of the city under one municipality, in 1854, he digested the ordinances applicable to the new government under authority of the City Council.

Mr. Myers was among the first to identify himself with the Republican party. In 1862 he received his first election to Congress from the Third Pennsylvania District, and has since been five times re-elected—having thus had a continuous service of twelve years. Since his first admission to the House Mr. Myers has been a prominent and active Representative. He has been among the most efficient in procuring legislation to promote the interests of his city and State. At the same time he has taken a statesman's interest in all those measures which would advance the prosperity of the whole country.

As a member of the Committee on Patents, Mr. Myers has done much to benefit inventors. One of his most useful labors in Congress was the part he performed in the revision of the Patent Code. One section of the bill as reported required the payment of new fees. This feature he believed to be in violation of the rights of inventors, and succeeded in having it stricken out. Several of the measures reported and advocated by him for the benefit of the inventive

talent of the country have attracted the favorable notice of the scientific world.

Mr. Myers served for many years with great efficiency as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He advocated the purchase and annexation of Alaska in one of his ablest speeches.

It was in his capacity as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that he availed himself of an opportunity of rendering a signal service to his own city, as well as to the whole country, by securing and announcing officially the indorsement by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the bill providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia. Indeed, this great enterprise for promoting American reputation and international comity has had no more active and faithful advocate than Mr. Myers.

He has consistently advocated a judicious tariff for protection as well as for revenue, maintaining that such a measure is in "the interest of labor, which is the only true capital of this country." He was prominent in procuring the passage of a law, after three years of powerful opposition, securing League Island, near Philadelphia, as a navy yard and naval station for iron-clads.

Mr. Myers has delivered many able and eloquent speeches in the House to which not even an allusion can be made in so brief a sketch. In his speech delivered in March, 1866, on "The Acceptance of the Results of the War the True Basis of Reconstruction," he gave utterance to views which were accepted by the Committee on Reconstruction and embodied in their report.

The oratory of Mr. Myers has not been confined to the halls of Congress. Among his important addresses elsewhere may be mentioned his memorial address on Abraham Lincoln, delivered in Philadelphia in June, 1865, which attracted much attention, and was favorably noticed by the press throughout the country. He is a ready speaker and an effective debater. No Representative engages with more zeal in behalf of measures which he advocates, and none more frequently sees his efforts crowned with success.



A. C. Hamner

THE F. J. ...
... ..

ALFRED C. HARMER.



ALFRED C. HARMER was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1825. He is what is usually termed a self-made man, having earned his way to honor and fortune by his own energies without material or influential aid. Before he was twenty years old, he had commenced business on his own account; and a few years sufficed to establish him in a flourishing wholesale trade in the city of Philadelphia. In his twenty-first year, he was elected a director of the public schools. After a brief term of service in the school board, the township of Germantown having by act of incorporation become a borough, he was chosen by the popular vote a member of the new town council.

In 1855, the city and county of Philadelphia were consolidated; and in 1856, Mr. Harmer was elected to represent the Twenty-second Ward, which included the place of his birth, in the popular branch of the city councils. New and important questions necessarily arose under the act of consolidation; to the consideration of these he brought his quick powers of observation, sound judgment, patient energy, and native tact and aptitude for business affairs. The general interests of the now widely-extended municipality found in him an able advocate and faithful defender. As a member of the council, he took a deep interest in the local railway system of the city, and served three years as president of one of the roads. Subsequently, the city having an interest of one million four hundred thousand dollars in the stock of the North-Pennsylvania Railroad, the two branches of the council elected him three times a director of the company, to represent the investment.

In 1860, Mr. Harmer was elected Recorder of Deeds for the city of Philadelphia. This was at a period of great political confusion.

For the city offices that fall, there were three sets of candidates in the field. One of these was the regular Democratic; another was the Native American; and the third was distinguished as the People's party, which included some of all, but consisted mainly of the old line Whig element. At the head of the ticket of this party Mr. Harmer's name was placed for the most lucrative and one of the most responsible offices in the gift of the city. The canvass was conducted with great spirit on all sides; and resulted in the election of Mr. Harmer over both competitors by a majority of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, although the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and State ticket, received in the city a majority of eighteen hundred and eighty-six. The duties of this office he discharged with sound judgment and the strictest fidelity. His position as recorder enabled him, during the Rebellion, to bring to the cause of the country a potential influence in the city that had honored him with that important trust. He was appointed, by the general committee of the city, to raise funds in his own ward, where, for that purpose, he organized a special committee, contributing meanwhile largely himself, and exerting his utmost energies in raising contributions from others.

In the summer of 1870 Mr. Harmer received the nomination for Congress in the Fifth Pennsylvania District, comprising Bucks County and three wards of the city of Philadelphia. The district, as divided between political parties, is an exceedingly close one. Dissensions also existed in the Republican ranks, growing out of local issues. In view of these facts, some of the best-informed members of the party beyond the district, and even many within its limits, accepted his defeat as a foregone conclusion. But they underrated the political resources which the candidate possessed personally, and his great strength in the district at large, especially among the laboring classes; and the result was his election by a large majority. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of two thousand seven hundred and three votes. He served on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and the Committee on the District of Columbia.



Jas. M. King.

JAMES S. BIERY.



AMES S. BIERY was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1839. He received an academic education, and taught school several years. He studied theology two and a half years, and was licensed as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1868, since which time he has continued to practice law.

In politics he was a Republican, and was the candidate of his party in Lehigh County for the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, running two hundred and thirty-five votes ahead of his ticket. In 1872 he was nominated for the Forty-third Congress in a Democratic district, and aided by a division in the opposing party, who divided their votes between two candidates, he was elected. It was in allusion to the peculiar circumstances of his election that Mr. Cox, of New York, called him "an accidental member." He served on the Committee on Manufactures. His first formal speech in the House was delivered January 23, 1874, on the "National Finances." He maintained that "the volume of the circulating medium, in use in the business of the country, as it now stands, is insufficient. In other words, that part of the currency which actually circulates must be increased, in order to give prosperity to the industries of the country."

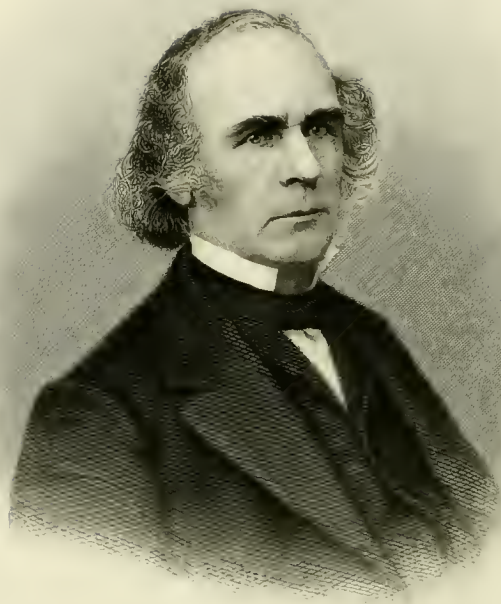
H I E S T E R C L Y M E R.



H I E S T E R C L Y M E R is a native of Pennsylvania. His ancestors have been long prominent in the State, and the name of one of them is appended to the Declaration of Independence. Young Clymer received a good education, studied law, and established himself in successful practice in Reading.

He early took a deep interest in politics as a Democrat. As he was a young man of decided talent, and Berks County, in which he lived, was one of the strongholds of Democracy, he did not fail of early political recognition and advancement. He was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and served several years in the State Senate, receiving all the time the most flattering evidences of popular approval of his course as a legislator.

He for a long time declined nominations for Congress, which were urged upon him, preferring to remain in the State Legislature. At length, however, in 1872, he consented to be a candidate for Representative to the Forty-second Congress, and was elected by a majority of six thousand and seventy-one votes. He served on the Committee on Public Lands and the Joint Committee on the Library. No one of the newly-admitted members on the side of the minority took a more influential and able part in the debates and proceedings of the Forty-second Congress than Mr. Clymer. He participated in several important discussions, in which he exhibited much ability as a speaker and rare skill in debate.



W. Townsend

WASHINGTON TOWNSEND.



WASHINGTON TOWNSEND was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813. He received an academical education at the West Chester Academy under the superintendence of a veteran teacher of youth, Jonathan Ganse. At the age of fifteen he was appointed book-keeper in the bank of Chester County at West Chester, and remained in that institution as book-keeper and teller until 1844. While occupying the position of teller in the bank he devoted his leisure hours to the study of the law under the instruction of William Darlington, Esq., then, as now, a distinguished member of the Chester County bar.

Mr. Townsend was admitted to that bar in 1844, and pursued the practice of the law until 1849. During that time he was Deputy Attorney under Attorneys General Darragh and Cooper, and occupied that office in 1849, when he withdrew from the legal profession to accept the position of cashier of the bank of Chester County, which had become vacant by the resignation of the incumbent. He fulfilled the duties of that office from 1849 to 1857, when he resigned his position because of impaired health, and resumed the practice of the law, in which he has continued ever since.

Mr. Townsend was a Whig of the Henry Clay school during the existence of the old Whig party, and has been a Republican ever since the latter party was formed. He was a delegate to the Baltimore National Whig Convention of 1852, and favored the nomination of General Scott for the Presidency, and was also a delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention of 1860, and voted for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for that office, and labored for his first and second elections. He was an earnest

and ardent supporter of his administration, and an uncompromising opponent of the Rebellion.

In 1868 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, receiving in the last instance a majority of five thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes.

He was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and believing that the continued existence of republics depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, he supported the Bureau of Education, and advocated sufficient appropriations to make it an efficient instrument to aid all parts of the country that seek information as to the best means of rendering their educational systems available for the general enlightenment of the people.

As a member of the Committee on Public Lands he was in favor of the homestead principle, whereby every head of a family could get a home gratis on the prairies of the West, and in favor of the law giving public lands to the loyal soldiers in the late Rebellion, with no more restrictions on their ability to perfect a title than might be necessary to protect them from the rapacity of speculators. As to grants of public lands to railroads, he favored the legislation in aid of the two great Northern and Southern trans-continental railroads as affording a judicious and necessary aid toward procuring great competing thoroughfares to the Pacific, and opening out the territories to an early settlement, but believed that the time had arrived when further grants to railroads should cease for a time, or be made only in exceptional cases, on good grounds, in limited quantities, so that the public domain should remain as a perpetual fund on which the landless citizen could draw for a comfortable home at no greater expense than the office fees. He advocated the doctrine that in raising revenue from imports the duties should be so adjusted as to protect the industry of the American laborer against the competition of the low-priced capital and cheap labor of Europe, and at the same time impose no unnecessary burdens upon the consumer of foreign products.

ABRAHAM HERR SMITH.



ABRAHAM HERR SMITH was born in Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1815. His ancestors were Swiss, who left their native land on account of the religious persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and after remaining a few years in Holland emigrated, in the second decade of the eighteenth century, to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where many of their descendants continue to reside and exhibit the purity and simplicity of life which their progenitors brought from their native valleys.

The subject of this sketch lost both his parents when quite young, and, with an only sister, was left to the protection and guardianship of a paternal uncle, who devoted the best years of his life to their proper education. Mr. Smith was from early life a close student and an omnivorous reader, and even in his youth became distinguished both as an essayist, and as a ready, fluent, and forcible speaker. Many of his school essays found their way into the newspapers of the day, and attracted much attention on account of their originality of thought and strength and elegance of diction.

In 1840 he graduated at Dickinson College, and immediately thereafter commenced the study of law in the office of the late John R. Montgomery, Esq., one of Lancaster's most distinguished sons. In the fall of 1842 he was admitted to the bar and in a short time he commenced the practice of law. He brought to the practice of his profession a mind well stored with general knowledge as well as legal lore, strong common sense, a well-balanced judgment, a ready pen, and a rhetoric precise, clear, and forcible. With these accomplishments, added to attractive manners and address, he soon rose to the highest rank in his profession.

From early life he gave much attention to politics. The Whig

party was organized while he was a boy, and its principles and men had for him a magnetic attraction. He espoused its cause in his youth with his pen, and in his riper years both as a writer and an orator. While he was yet too young even to be a member of his party he was far in advance of it; for he was an abolitionist before the abolition of slavery became a political tenet. During his academic course, before he entered college he wrote an address for an exhibition exercise so strongly antislavery in its views that the teachers refused to permit its delivery. At the breaking up of the Whig party, in 1856, he therefore very naturally became an ardent supporter of Republicanism, the principles of which were more in accord with his views than those of the extinct party.

In 1843 Mr. Smith was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected the subsequent year. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served the term of three years. From his first entry into the lower House to the close of his career as a Senator, he was a leading member of the respective Houses. To a conscientious regard for his duties he added intelligence, industry, and perseverance. He was, therefore, thoroughly familiar with every subject that was brought before the Legislature while he was a member. As a legislator, he scorned the comparatively modern doctrine of expediency. With him the question was, Is the measure right? If right, it obtained his unqualified support; if wrong, whether expedient or otherwise, he opposed to it all his talents and energies. His legislative career was a perfect exemplification of the original idea of the duties of a legislator.

Since the expiration of his Senatorial career he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, always, however, lending a quick ear to the battle cry of his party. During the campaigns the duties of his profession were set aside for those of the partisan, and all his best energies were given to the election of the party nominee. For his strict integrity and devotion to the support of their principles the Republicans of the county of Lancaster, comprising the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, elected him their Representative in the Forty-third Congress.

JOHN B. STORM.



JOHN B. STORM was born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1838. At an early age he showed great fondness for books. The few that he could get were read and re-read until he could repeat the contents from memory. When he was sixteen years of age his father, retiring from the occupation of farming, gave him permission to adopt whatever calling he desired. He first applied himself to learn the trade of carriage-making, but, owing to ill-health and dislike for this business, he soon abandoned it. He made an arrangement with a friend by which he was enabled to borrow money enough to send him to school during the summer. In the winter he taught school and paid the debt. By teaching he was able in a few years to prepare himself to enter the Junior Class of Dickinson College. Graduating in 1861, he at once entered upon the study of the law, and in 1863 was admitted to practice.

He was appointed Superintendent of Common Schools for Monroe County in 1862, was elected to the same position in 1863, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1870 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Forty-second Congress, as a Democrat, receiving twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-four votes, against seven thousand six hundred and twenty-six votes for two opposing candidates. In 1872 he was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by six thousand two hundred and thirty-nine majority. He served on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on the Militia.

During his service in Congress he uniformly appeared on the record, by his speeches and votes, as the friend of the laboring classes, and the opponent of all favors to monopolies.

JOHN W. KILLINGER.



JOHN W. KILLINGER is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born September 18, 1825. He graduated at Marshall College, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1846. He was soon after chosen Prosecuting-Attorney for Lebanon County, and served until 1849. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in which he served for the sessions of 1850 and 1851. He was elected to the State Senate in 1854, and served three years.

He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-sixth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Expenditures. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Mileage, and as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department. In 1863 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania.

In 1870 Mr. Killinger again appeared before the people as a Republican candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of six hundred and thirty votes. In the Forty-second Congress he served on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of three thousand three hundred and seventy votes, and served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



L. D. Shoemaker

LAZARUS D. SHOEMAKER.



THE paternal ancestors of Lazarus D. Shoemaker came originally from Holland to England, and thence to America, and settled on the waters of the Delaware. Benjamin Shoemaker, his great-grandfather, was one of the first white men who settled in Wyoming valley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, 1763, but, after the first massacre, returned to the Delaware, where he again united with emigrants from Connecticut, and finally, with them, made a permanent settlement on the Susquehanna, under the auspices of the Connecticut Susquehanna Land Company. Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, the son of Benjamin, was killed at the second massacre of Wyoming, July 3d, 1778. The incidents connected with his death, as related in the "Annals of Luzerne County," are as follows: "The whites flying, pursued by the barbarous Senecas and tories, rushed headlong into the river. Elijah Shoemaker, unable to swim, was wading in the water, when Windecker, a tory, called to him, 'Come out! I will protect you.' The confiding, generous-hearted man, whose hospitality Windecker had often shared, approached the shore, when this fiend in human shape, reaching with one hand as if to aid him, with the other dashed out his brains with a hatchet; and the lifeless body of Shoemaker, falling back, floated down the turbulent stream." Elijah Shoemaker, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, became possessor of a large estate in Wyoming, and being united in matrimony with Elizabeth Denison, who was born March 7th, 1777, and was the descendant of a loyal family, their union resulted in the birth of six sons and three daughters, of whom Lazarus D. Shoemaker was the youngest son. Colonel Nathan Denison, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Shoemaker, was a native of New-England, and married Eli-

zabeth Sill in 1769. The knot was tied in a log-cabin within what are the present limits of the city of Wilkesbarre, it being the first marriage that took place in Wyoming valley; and Lazarus Denison, the father of the late Hon. Charles Denison, who was a member of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses, was the first white child born in Wyoming.

Lazarus D. Shoemaker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kingston, Wyoming valley, November 5th, 1819, and was educated at Nazareth Hall, Pennsylvania, and at the Gambier Grammar-School, Ohio; graduated at Yale with high honors in 1840; studied and practiced law at Wilkesbarre; and in 1865 was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate for the term of three years, the district being strongly Democratic; yet Mr. Shoemaker, by his popularity, overcame all opposition, and was returned by about two hundred majority.


During his entire term of three years in the Senate, he served on the General Judiciary Committee, the last two as chairman. Among the measures which he introduced and advocated, was an "act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of the commonwealth." This law secures for each county a commissioner to each one of the two great political parties, who, with the judge of the district, select all the jurors. Under this law, the character of the jury has greatly improved, as each commissioner, for the credit of his party, strives to bring forward the men who stand highest for honesty and integrity. The intelligent and honest jurors and the upright judges which the people elect have given Pennsylvania a high character for the impartial administration of justice. Another act which he earnestly advocated is known as the registry law, designed to prevent illegal voting. This law is believed to add materially in promoting the purity of the ballot, and is sustained by the honest men of all parties.

The marked ability and fidelity exhibited during his senatorial term were appreciated by the people, and in October, 1870, Mr. Shoemaker was elected to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, by a large majority over a prominent Democratic lawyer. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress.



J. D. Strawbridge

JAMES D. STRAWBRIDGE.

AMES D. STRAWBRIDGE was born in Montour (then Columbia) County, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1824. His father was a tanner—the first who carried on that business between the forks of the Susquehanna. His grandfather, Thomas Strawbridge, a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and his maternal grandfather, Samuel Dale, were both members of the Governor's Council at the same time, just prior to the adoption of the State Constitution. The latter was for several years a member of the State Legislature.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Danville Academy. In 1841 he entered Princeton College, and graduated in 1844. He immediately commenced the study of medicine as a student of Dr. William Pepper, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Danville, Pennsylvania. He was very successful, taking high rank in his profession. In skill and reputation as a surgeon he was surpassed by few of his profession in the country.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion his services were offered to the Government. He was surgeon of the Seventy-second Regiment of Pennsylvania at its organization. In September, 1861, he was appointed brigade surgeon, and was ordered to report to General Rosecrans in West Virginia. He was assigned to the staff of Gen. J. J. Reynolds as division surgeon, with whom he remained until December, 1861. He was then stationed in the General Hospital at Wheeling, where he served until ordered to report to General Hallock at St. Louis, by whom he was appointed Medical Director of the Army of the South-west, on the staff of General Curtis. He took charge of the sick and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge.


and transported them to St. Louis. He was again assigned to the staff of General Rosecrans, as Medical Director in the Army of the Mississippi. In August, 1862, he was assigned to the organization of the General Hospital at Jackson, Tennessee, in charge of which he remained until sent to Columbus, Kentucky, to superintend the construction of a boat for a receiving hospital. He took the boat to Vicksburgh, and remained in charge of it until the surrender of the city. He was then appointed to the duty of discharging soldiers, in which he continued until August 14, when, his health being impaired, he was ordered home by General Grant. With health restored, he returned to active duty in November, 1863, serving in the Provost-marshal General's Department in Philadelphia. In May, 1864, he reported to General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and served as Medical Director of the Eighteenth Army Corps until October 27, when he was taken prisoner within six miles of Richmond. After a confinement of about three months in Libby Prison he was exchanged, and then served as President of a medical board until the close of the war. Soon after the return of peace he resumed the practice of his profession.

In politics Dr. Strawbridge was originally a Whig, and after the breaking up of that party he became a Republican. Although taking a deep interest in public affairs, and exerting much influence in politics, he was never a politician. He was never a candidate for office until he was nominated, without solicitation on his part, for Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, to which position he was elected by a majority of nearly one thousand votes. He served on the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service of the United States.



J. P. Packen

JOHN B. PACKER.

OHN B. PACKER was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1824. He received an academical education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and engaged in the practice of his profession in his native place, which continues to be his residence. He was District Attorney from 1845 to 1847. He was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1850 and 1851. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving a majority of two thousand six hundred and ninety-six votes. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, in the last instance by a majority almost double that of his first election.

In the Forty-first Congress Mr. Packer served on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. He seldom occupied the time of the House with remarks; he, however, made speeches on the Currency Bill and on the Tariff. He opposed the reduction of the duty upon pig iron as "an abandonment of the general principle recognized in the preparation of the bill." He characterized it as "a most unwise and injudicious withdrawal of the fostering care of the Government from one of the great industrial interests of the country, toward which, in the present state of the trade itself, and in view of the peculiar condition of our financial affairs, sound and enlightened policy would dictate an extension of increased protection and more liberal encouragement, rather than a desertion to the inevitable consequence of direct and unjust competition with the productions of the cheap and poorly-paid labor of Europe."

In the third session Mr. Packer introduced a bill to place tea and coffee upon the free list, and to increase the duties upon pig and scrap iron.


JOHN A. MAGEE.



JOHN A. MAGEE was born in Landisburgh, Perry County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1827. His father, Alexander Magee, was of Irish origin. He was the pioneer editor in that part of Pennsylvania, establishing in 1820 the "Perry Forester," which became a leading and influential Democratic journal of that day. By his death, and the consequent discontinuance of his paper, his son, the subject of this sketch, was in his early youth thrown wholly upon his own resources. He determined to adopt his father's profession, and went as an apprentice into a printing-office. After having mastered the typographical art he worked for many years as a journeyman, a portion of the time in Washington city. Returning to Pennsylvania, he became editor and proprietor of the "Perry County Democrat," and still sustains that relation.

In 1857 he married Miss M. H. Ramsey, a niece of Samuel Ramsey, Principal of the Bloomfield Academy, where he had acquired his education. He took an active part in local politics, and has been for many years a member of most of the Democratic State Conventions. He was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1863, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1868. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania in the Forty-third Congress by about two thousand majority. He was appointed on the Committee on Patents and Naval Expenditures.


JOHN CESSNA.

 OHN CESSNA was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1821. Graduating at Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1842, he was afterwards tutor in that institution. He then studied law, and came to the bar in 1845. In 1851, 1852, 1862, and 1863 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and during two of these years he was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions in 1860, and of the Chicago Convention in 1868. In 1865 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Convention, and, on motion of Hon. Thaddens Stevens, was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1868 he was elected, as a Republican, a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Forty-first Congress.

On taking his seat Mr. Cessna was assigned to the Committees on Elections and Expenditures in the War Department. He indulged in few extended speeches on any of the great topics of legislation considered in this Congress. The most of his addresses to the House were as a member of the Committee on Elections, and concerning the claims of parties contesting for seats in that body. Of course the details belonging to this class of cases were hardly of a character to call into exercise any speeches or remarks that would attract the interest or attention of general readers.

As a candidate for re-election to the Forty-second Congress Mr. Cessna was defeated by Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers, who received a majority of fourteen votes. Mr. Cessna was renominated for the Forty-third Congress, and was elected over the same competitor by a majority of one thousand three hundred and sixteen votes. In the Forty-third Congress Mr. Cessna served on the Committee on the Judiciary.

SOBIESKI ROSS.

OBIESKI ROSS was born in Coudersport, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1828. He was educated as a surveyor and civil engineer, but has been for many years a practical agriculturist. He has been engaged for some years past in settling a large body of land in several of the northern counties of Pennsylvania.

He entered actively into politics as a Republican at an early period in the history of that party. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress in the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania, and was elected by a majority of two thousand four hundred and fourteen votes over Hon. Henry Sherwood, who was a Representative in the Forty-second Congress. Mr. Ross served on the Committee on Agriculture, and took special pains to foster and promote that great dominating interest in this country.



Christie Ross



R. Milton Speer

R. MILTON SPEER.



MILTON SPEER was born in the village of Cassville, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1838.

His parents were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to this country from near Belfast. They both died about eighteen years ago: his mother, in the fall of 1851, and his father, in the fall of 1852.

Upon the death of his father, Mr. Speer entered the seminary of Cassville, where he pursued his studies until the fall of 1856. During the winter of 1856-7, he taught school in Cassville, and in May, 1857, went to Huntingdon, and entered as a student the law-office of Wilson & Petrikin, and was admitted to the practice of the law in November, 1859. Prior to being admitted to the bar, he taught eight months' school in the mountain districts of Blair County. In April, 1860, he entered upon the practice of the law, opening an office in Huntingdon, where he has since remained, building up a large and remunerative practice. He is at present the senior member of the law firm of Speer & McMurtrie. He was married in April, 1864, to a daughter of William E. McMurtrie, Esq.

He has never held any civil or military office, other than the position of Assistant Clerk in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, during the session of 1863. He was a private soldier in the Pennsylvania militia during the Chambersburg campaign. He was editor of the "Huntingdon Union," the Democratic organ of Huntingdon County, from August, 1859, to January, 1861.


Mr. Speer was decidedly averse to entering the political arena, especially as an aspirant for congressional honors; but finally yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and became a candidate for Representative from the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania. His great personal popularity is evinced by the vote in the borough

of Huntingdon, where he had a majority of two hundred and ten, although Mr. Morrell, his competitor, two years before had a majority in the town of sixty-two.

His majority in the district was only eleven votes, but the success even then was very flattering to him and gratifying to his friends, achieved as it was over an opponent so strong and so popular. Mr. Speer took his seat as a Representative in the Forty-second Congress, March 4, 1871, and at once gave evidence of possessing the qualities which insure success, as a representative of the people in the national legislature.

Mr. Spear was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of five hundred and eighty-nine votes. He served on the Committee on Elections and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He participated prominently in the debates, and seldom failed to enlist attention. He is unusually ready in off-hand speech, apt in repartee, incisive in his thrusts at the acts of the majority, with an impressiveness in his manner which gives evidence of honesty and sincerity in the utterance of his convictions.

CARLTON B. CURTIS.

ARLTON B. CURTIS was born in Hamilton County, New York, December 17, 1811. His parents were from Massachusetts, where the family had settled prior to the Revolution. As early as 1816 his father removed to Chautauqua County, New York, then a wilderness, and there bought a farm, on which he lived, and died in 1855 at the advanced age of seventy-five. He devoted whatever means he could spare to the education of his four sons. Carlton B., who was the eldest, received an academic education, and after further pursuing classical studies some three and a half years, commenced the study of law under the tuition of Hon. Samuel Mullett, of Franconia, who was afterward one of the Supreme Judges of the State of New York.

Before completing his studies Mr. Curtis removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar in February, 1834. He immediately thereafter removed to the adjoining County of Warren, where he entered upon an active and lucrative practice. He was soon after elected to the Legislature, in which he served two terms, from 1836 to 1838. He then withdrew from political life, and resumed the practice of law, which he pursued without interruption for some years.

In the fall of 1850 he was elected to Congress, taking his seat in December, 1851; and having been re-elected, served until March 4, 1855. During his second term came up the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which laid the foundation of the late civil war. Mr. Curtis, although twice elected as a Democrat, steadily opposed that measure, and in doing so lost caste with his Democratic friends, who admitted of no flinching in their efforts for the extension of human slavery.

The strife on this issue became more violent every day, until finally the opponents of that institution organized the Republican party, which Mr. Curtis immediately joined, as the only means by which the slavery propagandism could be resisted.

After leaving Congress, although largely engaged in professional pursuits, he took a prominent and active part in every political canvass. In order to enlarge his professional field, in 1866 he removed from Warren to Erie. In 1872 he was again elected a Representative to Congress. He served on the Committee on Territories and the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He was not prominent as a debater, but his long experience and distinguished services in the past gave him an influential position among the members of the Forty-third Congress.



A. L. Richmond

HIRAM L. RICHMOND.



HIRAM L. RICHMOND was born in Chautauqua County, New York, May 17, 1810. Having received an academic education, he studied medicine two years with his father, Dr. Lawton Richmond. In 1834 he went to Pennsylvania, and became a student in Alleghany College, at Meadville, where he remained two years. His early inclinations had been for the study of the law, upon which he entered, under the direction of Hon. David Derickson, of Meadville. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1838, and in April thereafter commenced the practice of his profession in Meadville. His only library was his Bible, Clarke's Commentary, Rollin's History, and Pruden's Digest. His first speech at the bar, made in August thereafter, in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Kerr, is still remembered by those who heard it as a masterly effort. With studious devotion to his profession he rose early, giving the fresh hours of the day to legal studies, and soon reached a front rank.

One of his most memorable efforts was in the celebrated Chamberlain will case. Judge Chamberlain, of Cattaraugus County, New York, after providing liberally in his will for numerous relatives, had left the residue of his estate, amounting to about \$250,000, to Alleghany College and Chamberlain Institute. Certain relatives of the testator endeavored to break the will, and it is largely due to the energy and ability of Mr. Richmond, as counsel for the defendants, that the magnificent bequest was not lost to Alleghany College. His argument in the case was a most elaborate and able production of thirty-three closely printed pages. The complicated legal points involved were closely and logically argued, with a most learned and elaborate citation of authorities. The following are interesting extracts from the argument :

"Judge Chamberlain came into Western New York at an early day. By honest industry and close attention to business he accumulated a very large fortune. With the means he had thus acquired by his own toil, without so much as even the lifting of a finger from those who now seek, without merit, to divert it to their own private uses, he wished to endow two noble institutions of learning, one in Western New York, the other in adjacent Pennsylvania, and make them, through all the future, blessings to the communities in which they are located, and to the ages which should follow. . . .

"One of the brightest features of the age is a disposition, on the part of our men of means and wealth, to devote a portion of that which, under the smiles of Heaven, they have been permitted to accumulate, to the endowment and support of the great charities of the day ; to the building up of institutions of learning—bringing education within the reach of the poorest aspirant after its honors, and the means of high enjoyment and usefulness it confers ; founding homes for the poor, hospitals for the sick and afflicted, and asylums for those who seek to reclaim themselves from the shame and degradation into which they have been led by a life of sin and wickedness. These are instrumentalities placed in our hands by the Almighty, in the proper use of which we become co-workers with him in lifting man from the terrible depths into which he has fallen. A tendency so humanizing and grateful in its influences and fruits should receive every proper encouragement from those in authority, and especially from our courts. It is their duty, to the discharge of which they should feel prompted by every consideration of an enlightened philanthropy, to save a bequest to the charitable uses to which the testator has, in clear and explicit language, dedicated it, as against the claim of parties upon whom it is manifest that, for reasons sufficient to himself, and which no man has a right to question, he never intended to bestow it. There is something most pitiable, humiliating, and mortifying in the picture of human weakness and infirmity presented by this case. An old man, past his threescore and ten, trembling upon the verge of that eternity

into which he is liable to drop any moment, seeking to defeat and convert to his own use a most noble bequest to charitable purpose: of a deceased brother, who has made him a legatee to the amount of ten thousand dollars, ample to secure to him a support during the fragile remnant of life left him, and a winding-sheet, a coffin, and a decent burial when dead.

“ ‘ This avarice
Strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root
Than Summer's seeming lust.’

“ But I forbear. In a land like ours, of active intelligence, of free thought, free speech, free schools, free Bibles, and free institutions, there is no danger of vast accumulations of property in mortmain, or of its appropriation to superstitious uses, as in the days of monastic rule and priestly control. The great law of charity has its origin in the necessities of our race, and is as old as the wants and woes of the human family. It breathes on every page of the Book of books, and is enjoined and enforced by the life, the teachings, and the death of Him who spake as never man spake.”

Mr. Richmond delivered an oration at the decoration ceremonies at Greendale Cemetery, May 30, 1873, from which we make the following eloquent extract :

“ Early in the century a learned Frenchman predicted the failure of these United States because they had no proper name. But we have a proper name now, more illustrious and commanding than ever. The proper name of these United States is *America*, of our people, *Americans*. You can scarcely enter any foreign land where our people are not found, either as travelers, residents, or temporary sojourners. Say to your foreign friend, ‘ I am an American.’ Does he understand you that you claim to be a citizen of Canada, or Mexico, or Brazil, or Peru, or Chili, or any other South American province or State? No, sir; of neither nor all of these. He understands you to claim citizenship in the Great Republic. When I say I am an American, no matter in what land, or to what people, I make the proclamation, or how far from my native soil, every man knows what I mean. What my nationality, under what flag I travel, what power holds its imperial eagle over my head, into

whatever clime I may wander, guaranteeing unto me respect, security, and protection. The name American citizen is now, more than ever, a password into and through all countries the world over. And more than this, the fact that we are the only people on the Western Hemisphere to whom all nations, by common consent, concede the name American, is significant of another and grander idea to be rapidly wrought out in the future; that ours is to be a continental destiny; that the countries north and south of us, and the islands of the adjacent seas, are in some form to be developed, in the progress of events, to come under one governmental control, sharing alike with the oldest States in the Union the power and protection of the Republic, alike in freedom, grandeur, and glory, one people, free, independent, and self-governing. We have before us a magnificent future, if we are only true to ourselves, to justice, truth, and humanity."

Mr. Richmond was originally a Whig, on all suitable occasions giving his time and energies to advance the interests of his party, because thereby he felt assured he could subserve the interests of his country. As a member of the Republican party he was among the first in its ranks, and one of the most able of the advocates of its purposes and policy. During the late civil war the Government found in him one of its most devoted friends. Though no sectarian, he has for many years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has done more than any other of its laymen to advance its interests in North-western Pennsylvania.


In 1872 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Forty-third Congress by a large majority. "He was not a candidate of his own choice," said a leading Republican journal; "the position was thrust upon him, because he was the only man who could heal all its differences and secure success." He was a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and the Committee on Indian Affairs. He took a deep interest in the subjects referred to the latter committee, and one of the best speeches on our Indian policy in the Forty-third Congress was made by him.



THE HON. MR. J. B. HARRIS
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JAMES S. NEGLEY.

AMES S. NEGLEY was born in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1826. His education, embracing a collegiate course, was interrupted when he was in his nineteenth year by his enlistment in the army for the war with Mexico. His parents and friends attempted to dissuade him from going, and the legal authorities were appealed to, on the ground of his minority, to nullify his enlistment; but, with the decision and spirit which has always characterized him, young Negley determined to go in spite of friends and family. Seeing this his parents abandoned any further effort to detain him, and as a private of the First Pennsylvania Infantry he made the campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. While participating in the siege of Puebla news reached his family that his health was much impaired, and his friends, through their influence at Washington, procured his discharge direct from the War Department. This reached young Negley immediately after the fall of Puebla; but he indignantly refused to accept it, and remained on duty as a sergeant, to which rank he had been promoted, until the close of the war. On his return to Pennsylvania Negley devoted himself actively to agriculture and horticulture. He is one of the most accomplished horticulturists in the country, and when in the field of war his leisure hours were devoted to the study of various fruits, flowers, and shrubs in which the Southern fields and woods abounded. Many a march—long, tedious, exhausting—has been rendered delightful to his staff by his interesting descriptive illustrations of the hidden beauties and virtues of fragrant flowers and repulsive weeds.

At the approach of the Rebellion Mr. Negley was one of the

few clear-sighted men who foresaw a bloody war. He warned the Pennsylvania Legislature of the approaching danger, and earnestly urged upon that body the thorough reorganization of the militia in view of the civil war which, he declared, already threatened the country; while at the same time he offered, as early as December 1, 1860, the services of a brigade to the Governor. Governor Curtin did not think the time had arrived for the work of raising troops; but on the 18th of April, 1861, amid all the excitement consequent on the actual commencement of hostilities, he summoned Negley to his aid, and at once commissioned him as Brigadier-General, in order to secure his services in organizing the immense force of volunteers who rendezvoused at Harrisburg at the first call to arms of the guns of Sumter.

The career of General Negley from that time forward was one of honor, promotion, and deserved success. He was commissioned Brigadier-General in the three months' service, and engaged under Patterson in the Northern Virginia campaign, commanding in the only engagement of any importance fought by that army. On the expiration of the time of his three months' brigade General Negley re-enlisted a brigade of three years' men, and in September, 1861, was ordered with it to Kentucky. Here he participated in the march on Nashville, and entered that city in February, 1862. From thence he was ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, in command of the district, and with orders to protect the rear of Buell's army, marching on Shiloh, and the division of General Mitchell, moving on Huntsville. This duty he performed with signal success, and at the same time made several raids of great importance.

At the battle of Stone River General Negley commanded a Division of the center Corps. On the first day he fought desperately and successfully for several hours until his flank became exposed, and he was compelled to retire upon the line of reserves. Here he fought for the remainder of the day and the succeeding day. On the afternoon of the third day of the battle, having been previously transferred to the left, he made a counter charge upon

the advancing column of the rebels under Breckenridge, and completely broke and routed it, pursuing the vanquished ex-Vice-President into his intrenchments, and establishing himself in such a position on the right flank of the rebel line as required its early evacuation. For this service he was promptly promoted Major-General.

General Negley was elected a Representative of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania to the Forty-first Congress, and served on the Committee on Military Affairs, Revolutionary Claims, and Enrolled Bills. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses—in the last instance by a largely increased majority. He served during these two Congresses on the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Mines and Mining. He gave close attention to the business of his committees and of the House. He took part in several important debates, his speeches on all occasions being characterized by an impetuosity and zeal which attested his honesty and sincerity.

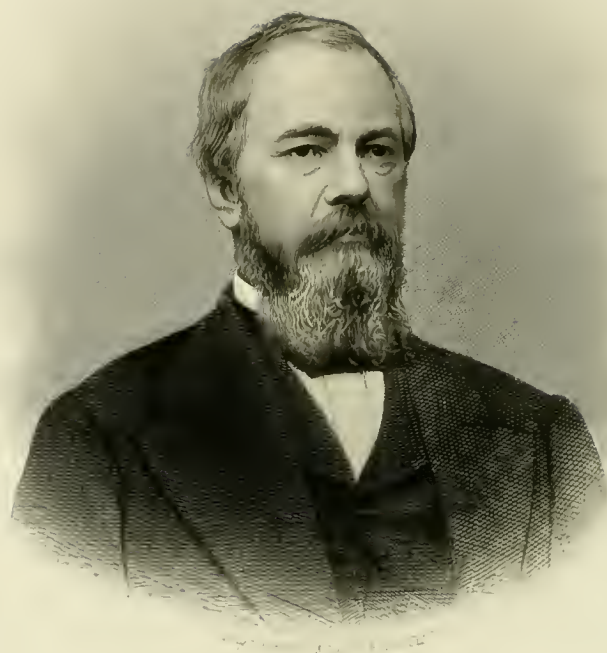
ALEXANDER WILSON TAYLOR.



ALEXANDER WILSON TAYLOR was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1815. He was educated at the Indiana Academy and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania. He left college in the spring of 1836 to fill an appointment as Clerk in the office of his father, Hon. John Taylor, Surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He held this appointment for three years, and then entered the Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year and then continued his law studies in the office of Judge White, at Indiana, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and entered immediately upon the successful practice of his profession. In 1845 he was elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts of Indiana County, and was re-elected in 1848.

Mr. Taylor was a Whig during the existence of the Whig party. Being antislavery in his convictions, he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, and has been actively identified with that party ever since. He was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1859 and 1860.

Although not a practical farmer, he has been interested in the subject of Agriculture, and for five years served as President of the Indiana County Agricultural Society, among the most flourishing organizations of the kind in the State. On two occasions, in 1856 and 1870, he delivered the annual address before the society. In 1873 he was elected one of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. He was elected a Representative in the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican, by a majority of six hundred and ninety-three votes over Hon. Henry D. Foster, Democrat. He served on the Committee on Railways and Canals.




Wm. Jackson

1841

1841

EBENEZER MCJUNKIN.

BENEZER MCJUNKIN is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, David McJunkin, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, but came to the United States with his parents when a child very soon after the close of the war for Independence, and settled upon a farm in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, which is still in possession of a branch of the family. His mother, Elizabeth Moore, was of Scotch descent, but her family was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and residents there long before the Revolution, in which some of them were active participants on the side of liberty and independence. Both parents were for nearly half a century members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, illustrating in their lives the Christian charity and soundness of the faith that inheres in that denomination.

Ebenezer McJunkin was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1819. He spent the early part of his boyhood on a farm and in iron-works owned, and for many years carried on in that county, by his father. He is the youngest of six brothers, three of whom graduated at Jefferson College, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He graduated at the same institution in September, 1841. He read law at Butler, Pennsylvania, under direction of Hon. Charles O. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1843. He has continued in the diligent and successful practice of his profession, with but little interruption, to the present time. He never sought office, and consequently has held but few public positions. He was Deputy Attorney-General for his county in 1848. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860. He was on the electoral ticket in Pennsylvania in 1864, and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President. As a Republican he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

WILLIAM S. MOORE.



WILLIAM S. MOORE was born in West Bethlehem Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1822. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, who came to America in 1795, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father removed to Washington County, where he engaged in farming, to which pursuit the son was inured during his youth and early manhood. Living within a short distance of Washington College he availed himself of the privileges of that institution, where he graduated in 1847, in the same class with the Honorable James G. Blaine, now Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The year before graduating, Mr. Moore commenced the study of law under Hon. M. T. McKennan, formerly a Representative in Congress and Secretary of the Interior. He was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was a Whig in politics, and as such was elected Prothonotary of Washington County in 1854. He was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1856, which nominated Fremont for the presidency.

Mr. Moore engaged in the newspaper business in 1857, when he purchased an interest in the "Washington Commonwealth." In the year following this paper was merged in the "Washington Reporter," a newspaper established in 1808, and of which he is still the editor.

In 1872 he was nominated for Congress without solicitation on his part, and was elected by over one thousand majority. He was assigned to service on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, an evidence of the high opinion which the Speaker had of the legal and literary attainments of his former classmate.

JAMES R. LOFLAND.



AMES R. LOFLAND was born in Milford, Delaware, November 27, 1823. His ancestors were among the earliest citizens of Virginia, one of them having been a high sheriff of that colony while it was yet under the Crown of Great Britain. His father, James P. Lofland, was a member of the State Senate of Delaware. The subject of this sketch graduated at Delaware College in 1845. He then commenced the study of law with Robert Frame, Esq., of Dover, and completed his studies with Hon. Martin W. Bates, afterwards United States Senator. After his admission to the bar he practiced law in Dover until 1851, when the death of his father made it necessary that he should return to Milford, his native town.

Politically, he has always been in opposition to the Democratic party. He was Secretary of the Senate of the State of Delaware in 1849. He was in 1853 a member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State, in which body he served on the Judiciary Committee. He took an active part in the labors of this Convention, especially in the work of re-organizing the Courts. The Constitution, however, was not adopted by the people, to whom it was submitted. He was Secretary of State for Delaware from 1855 to 1859.

He was a member of the National Convention which nominated Bell and Everett, and earnestly supported them as candidates before the people. He was appointed Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln in 1863. He served principally in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious services, and resigned January 1, 1868.

In 1868 he was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket, and in 1872 was Chairman of the Delaware delegation in the Republican


National Convention at Philadelphia. In that year he was elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress—the first Republican ever elected to that office from Delaware. For many years the Democrats had held almost undisputed sway, and in the preceding election had carried the State by two thousand five hundred majority.

In the Forty-third Congress Mr. Lofland was appointed on the Committee on the District of Columbia. He delivered a speech in favor of an appropriation to aid in celebrating the Centennial of American Independence.



Stevenson Archer

STEVENSON ARCHER.

TEVENSON ARCHER was born in Harford County, Maryland, February 28, 1827. His grandfather, John Archer, was an officer in the Revolution, and a member of Congress from 1801 to 1807. His father, Stevenson Archer, was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1817, and again from 1819 to 1821. The subject of this sketch graduated at Princeton College in 1846, adopted the profession of law, and was a member of the Maryland State Legislature in 1854. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 7,091 votes against 5,014 for the Republican candidate. He served on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Expenditures on Public Buildings, and Education in the District of Columbia. In a speech, December 4, 1867, he advocated the repeal of the cotton tax, arguing from facts and figures that "its removal would benefit the very poorest class of the people of the South." Speaking, February 21, 1868, on the Naval Appropriation bill, Mr. Archer said: "If this House is in earnest with regard to the protection of the rights of our naturalized citizens, this, of all other times, is the time when there should be no reduction in the navy of the country. If we are in earnest in the speeches which have been made here and the resolutions which have been offered to protect the naturalized citizens of this country, I say that we ought to present to the world a stronger navy than we presented even during the rebellion. We have got to protect them either by the exhibition of such a force or else by declaring war itself with foreign nations. I hope that their rights will be protected, even if it leads to a declaration of war."

January 23, he spoke against the reduction of the whiskey tax. "It ought to stand," said he, "if for no other reason than the vindic-

cation of the Government. If this country could enforce its laws against ten million people in arms against it, I say it presents a strange spectacle if it cannot enforce a law to collect the taxes." He urged that if the energy which the House had displayed in investigating the evidence against the President, had been used in investigating the frauds against the Government, those who had violated the law in reference to the whiskey tax would have been brought to punishment.

Mr. Archer was re-elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. During all these terms he continued to serve with great ability and usefulness on the Committee on Naval Affairs. The comprehensiveness of his statesmanship in his relation to subjects pertaining to this committee is apparent in the following quotation from one of his speeches:—

"Sooner or later war recurs. Common sense and experience show that we should be prepared to meet it at all points. Had our navy been such as it should have been at the time of the secession of the Southern States the blockade would have been made immediately effective; and when once so made, how quick the deprivation of war material would have destroyed the effective action of the Southern forces. It was mistaken economy that found us at that time with so small a navy. Had there been one that was commensurate with the dignity and wealth of the nation, it would have saved us untold millions of treasure, tens of thousands of vacant firesides, and fatal assaults made upon our Constitution."

Mr. Archer's speeches in Congress covered a wide range of subjects—including politics, finance, economy, and reform. He invariably manifested great familiarity with the subjects which he discussed, and always spoke with the ease and effect of an experienced and accomplished speaker. Affable in social life, and faithful in all his public service, he has deserved the approval of the country and of his constituents.



Mr. Swann.

THOMAS SWANN.



THOMAS SWANN was born in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, and is descended on both sides from some of the oldest and most distinguished families of that State. His father, Thomas Swann, was a lawyer of ability and distinction, who was appointed by President Monroe to the office of United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which position he held for many years. His name can be frequently found in the reports of important trials of that period before the Supreme Court of the United States, and he was well known in Washington City, where he resided, as well through his prominent position at the bar as by his generous hospitality.

His son, Thomas Swann, received his education first at the Columbian College, and afterward at the University of Virginia. He then commenced the study of law in the office of his father in Washington, and, marrying a lady from Maryland, moved to the city of Baltimore, where he has since resided. A gentleman of large fortune and liberal education, firm and decided in his convictions, and of great promptness and energy of character, Mr. Swann did not long remain idle; he became interested in whatever works of public improvement were then being projected, which might in any way tend to the promotion of the future prosperity of his adopted city and State. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a line of road some four hundred miles in length, running through a wild, irregular, and at that time unsettled country, crossing two ranges of mountains, had been commenced as early as the year 1826, and was then in course of construction. The completion of this road, connecting as it would the city of Baltimore with the Ohio River, was of vital importance to the future welfare of the former. Mr.

Swann, who had become one of the most active and energetic of its Board of Directors, was, in 1848, elected to the presidency of this company as successor of the Hon. Louis M'Lane. The road was then contending with apparently insurmountable difficulties, financial as well as natural, the latter owing to the almost inaccessible nature of the country through which it passed, and the former to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient means in the then embarrassed condition of the treasury of both city and State. A man of boldness and determination was required to undertake its completion, and the announcement of Mr. Swann's election as President was hailed with satisfaction by the public authorities, as well as by those of his fellow-citizens who were familiar with his character, and the previous services he had rendered to the Company. Mr. Swann at once turned all his efforts to the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken, and boldly contending with those difficulties that had at one time appeared so formidable, he had the satisfaction of seeing fulfilled the prediction he had made as early as 1851, the completion of the entire road on the first of January, 1853, the first train of cars passing over it from the city of Baltimore to the city of Wheeling on that date.

On the final completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Mr. Swann turned his entire attention to the North-western Virginia Railroad, of which he had been elected President after having obtained its charter from the Virginia Legislature. This road, diverging from the Baltimore and Ohio road in the mountains at Grafton, Virginia, strikes the Ohio River at Parkersburg, some ninety miles below the city of Wheeling. It was opened for travel under his auspices, and he retired from its presidency in 1857 to become Mayor of the city of Baltimore, to which office he had been elected by a large majority of the votes of his fellow-citizens. This position he filled for four years, having been twice elected, and he has left in that city monuments that will long recall the memory of his administration. He proposed, and was able to carry by his paramount influence with the City Council, a change from the Volunteer Fire Department, with all its irregularities,

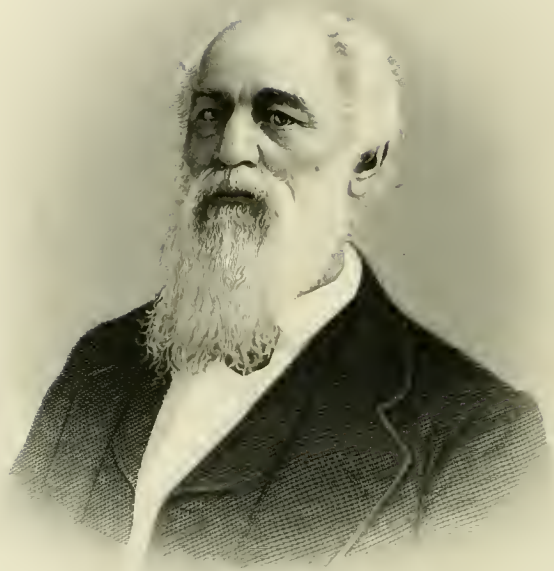
to the paid Steam Fire Department, with all its system, promptness, and efficiency. He introduced into the city the then new system of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, which added so much to the safety of persons and property, and which has since been generally adopted in all the cities of the Union.

When Mr. Swann came into office the jail for the confinement of criminals, which had been of sufficient size when the population of Baltimore did not exceed some fifty thousand, had long been found totally inadequate to the requirements of a city of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants. When he left office a noble edifice of great size and striking architecture was in its place. The Water Works, by which Baltimore is supplied at an elevation of 217 feet above tide with pure water by natural flow, is another of the works to which the city is indebted to his administration. The passenger railways were then being introduced in many of the cities throughout the country, and several companies had made application to Mr. Swann for permission to lay their tracks and run their cars, drawn by horses, through the streets of Baltimore. He, however, through his influence over the City Council induced them to grant this franchise only to that company which would agree to pay to the city treasury one fifth of its gross earnings, which sum was to be appropriated to the purchase and endowment of Public Parks. At his instance a commission was appointed with unlimited powers, and the magnificent domain of Druid Hill, lying on the suburbs of the city, was purchased as a public park for the people of Baltimore. The income from the city passenger railways in 1870, amounting to near one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum, was sufficient for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the city for the purchase of the Park, and also for the improvement and maintenance of the grounds, and providing a sinking fund for the final redemption of the bonds.

Mr. Swann's last term of office as Mayor of Baltimore expired in 1860. Soon afterward the Southern States seceded, and the great war for the preservation of the Union began. Although a Virginian by birth and a resident of a Southern State, Mr. Swann was

strongly opposed to secession, and from the commencement of the war until its close was thoroughly on the side of the Union, alienating from him by this course many of the friends of his early life. In 1863, when the system of National Banks was developed, Mr. Swann was elected President of the First National Bank in the city of Baltimore. In 1864, while war was still in progress, he was elected by the Union party Governor of Maryland, and took his seat as chief executive officer of the State on the first of January, 1865, on the expiration of the term of Governor Bradford.

On the termination of the war Governor Swann supported the policy of Mr. Lincoln, looking to a speedy restoration of the Union, and on the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency advocated his plan of reconstruction. At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1866 Governor Swann was elected United States Senator, but at the earnest request of his friends resigned the position, and remained at his post as Governor of Maryland until the end of his term of office on the first of January, 1869. In November, 1868, he was elected by an overwhelming majority Representative from the Third Congressional District of Maryland to the Forty-first Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Private Land Claims. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, during which he served on the Committee on Appropriations. As a member of two most important committees he has had much to do in shaping legislation. His career in Congress has been characterized by great ability and unswerving integrity.



W. J. Albert

WILLIAM J. ALBERT.



WILLIAM JULIAN ALBERT was born in Baltimore, August 4, 1816. He is of German descent, his great grandfather, Lawrence Albert, having emigrated from Wurzburg, Bavaria, to America in the year 1752, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania. Here by thrift and industry he acquired a respectable fortune, which was augmented by the diligence and abilities of his son Andrew. The original estate still remains in the possession of the family. Jacob Albert, the father of the subject of this sketch, finding an agricultural life unsuited to his tastes, removed to Baltimore in the year 1805, and with a small capital, furnished by his father, embarked in the hardware business, by which in the course of time he accumulated a large fortune.

Mr. Albert was destined by his father for the profession of law, and pursued a collegiate course at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburgh, Maryland, where he graduated in 1833, but the state of his health prevented him from pursuing the course of study necessary to fit him for the bar. In 1835 he traveled for the benefit of his health through the Western States, and as far South as New Orleans, regaining his health and strength by the tour. Returning to his native city he determined to engage in mercantile business, and in 1838 became associated with his father and brother, Augustus James, in the hardware business, which they carried on with success until the year 1855, when they retired. On the 15th of May, 1838, he married Emily J., daughter of Talbot Jones, a well-known and respected merchant of Baltimore.

In 1856 Mr. Albert assisted in re-organizing the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company, and as a director from that time to 1862 devoted much of his time and energies to the interests

of the company, which during the whole period of his directorship was eminently prosperous.

In the violent political agitation which followed the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860, Mr. Albert espoused the Union cause with zeal and energy, and brought all his influence to the support of the Administration. At the first meeting of citizens of the Union party held in Maryland to denounce the proceedings of South Carolina, and to pledge the State to the support of the Government, Mr. Albert presided. At the outbreak of the war, and during its continuance, he remained firm in his political principles; and his social position made him a central figure in the various movements designated to prevent Maryland from joining the seceding States. In the summer of 1861 he was appointed a member of a delegation sent to wait upon the President and solicit a portion of the patronage of the Government in behalf of the people of Baltimore, who were suffering in trade as a consequence of the strong antagonism of the dominant party in the city and State to the Administration, and this mission was entirely successful.

At this time Mr. Albert's house had become the head-quarters of the friends of the Administration, and the officers of the army and navy frequently enjoyed his hospitality. In 1863 the "Union Club" was founded for the purpose of supporting and centralizing the Republican party of the State, and Mr. Albert, one of the founders, became subsequently its president. In the autumn of the same year he co-operated in the organization of the First National Bank of Baltimore, of which he has ever since been a director. At Mr. Albert's house, in the winter of 1863, was held a meeting of the friends of the Government who resolved to call a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. With the co-operation of Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Judge Hugh Lennox Bond, a majority was returned favorable to the abolition of slavery.

During this winter Mr. Albert was elected president of the Maryland State Fair, intended to aid the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in their benevolent labors. This fair was opened during the

Easter holidays by President Lincoln, who was the guest of Mr. Albert. This is believed to be the only occasion on which Mr. Lincoln, during his presidency, partook of private hospitality.

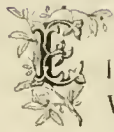
In 1864 Mr. Albert was nominated by the Republican Convention as elector at large for the State in the approaching presidential election, and being elected, was chosen president of the electoral college of Maryland. The Constitution of 1864 having declared the abolition of slavery in Maryland, Mr. Albert turned his attention to the condition of the free blacks. He took a leading part in founding the association for their moral and educational improvement, and has been its President since 1865. This association established more than a hundred schools in the rural districts alone, affording educational facilities to at least four thousand colored children, at an annual cost of fifty thousand dollars. This liberal bounty is derived almost entirely from private charity. In this connection should also be mentioned the "Normal School," situated in Baltimore, a seminary intended to supply teachers for the colored population; an institution which has ordinarily about two hundred pupils in attendance, and is estimated to have cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

During the period of the war Mr. Albert was a member of the vestry of Grace Church, and his management of the affairs of the Church, at a time when he was left alone by the resignation of the other vestrymen, will be long remembered by the congregation. For twenty-five years he has been treasurer of the Convention of the Episcopal Church, in which office, despite differences of political opinion, he has ever retained the confidence of both clergy and laity. Notwithstanding the many and arduous duties to which he was thus called, his warm sympathies with the soldiers of the Union armies in the field led him to miss no occasion of ministering to their comforts or alleviating their sufferings. To this end he assisted in establishing the "Soldiers' Home" for sick and disabled soldiers, and also the asylum for their orphan children. He visited the battle-fields of Antietam and Gettysburgh, where he ministered to the wounded and dying on the field.

The dissensions which arose in the Republican party during the presidency of Mr. Johnson greatly weakened their numbers in Maryland. A call was therefore made for those of the party who supported the policy of Congress in opposition to that of the President to meet at the Front-street Theater, to urge upon Congress the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. At this meeting Mr. Albert was chosen chairman.

In 1866 the Republican party in the Fifth Congressional District nominated Mr. Albert as their candidate for Representative in Congress, and the nomination was repeated in 1868, in which year, also, he received their nomination as elector for Grant and Wilson in the presidential campaign. In 1872 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Forty-third Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A model gentleman, and a faithful representative, making no effort to attract attention, he is recognized among the most distinguished men who have represented Maryland in the Congress of the United States.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON.



EPHRAIM K. WILSON was born in Snow Hill, Maryland, December 22, 1821. His father, Hon. Ephraim K. Wilson, graduated at Princeton College in 1789, and was a Representative in Congress from Maryland from 1827 to 1831. His maternal grandfather, General John Gunby, was an officer in the army of the Revolution, who participated actively in the campaigns in the Carolinas.

The subject of this sketch attended Union Academy and Washington Academy, Maryland. He entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1840, and graduated in August, 1841, with the first honors of his class. He was left with a widowed mother dependent on his own resources, his father having lost his fortune through the failure of persons for whom he had indorsed. Immediately after graduating he engaged in teaching school, and was thus employed for about six years. While occupied in business he studied law with Hon. Ara Spence, Chief Judge of the Judicial District, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He soon after commenced the practice of his profession, which he has prosecuted with a high degree of success and with but little interruption to the present time.

He was married first, in 1853, to Miss Mary Ann Dickerson, and a second time, in 1869, to Miss Julia A. Knox, of Worcester County, Maryland.

He was originally a Whig, and as such was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Maryland in 1847. At the disintegration of the Whig party he became a Democrat, and in 1852 was a presidential elector for Franklin Pierce. Devoted assiduously to his profession, he gave but little time to

politics, and always declined to be a candidate for office until 1872, when he accepted the nomination for Representative in Congress from the First District of Maryland, and was elected by a large majority. In the Forty-third Congress he served on the Committee on Manufactures. He declined to be a candidate for re-election, from a sincere and decided preference for private life.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.



WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 28, 1836. His parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in early life. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of thirteen entered St. Mary's College, where he remained until 1852. He was subsequently occupied four years in mercantile pursuits. He then studied law with P. M'Laughlin, Esq., and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. He has since successfully practiced his profession in the city of Baltimore. In 1862 he was married to Miss Kate M'Carthy of Washington.

In politics Mr. O'Brien has been from the first a Democrat, maintaining his principles with firmness and consistency, and yet without partisan bitterness. Devoted intently to the labors of his profession, he has sought no prominence as a politician, and was never a candidate for office until 1872. He was then nominated by the Democrats of the Third District of Maryland, embracing nine wards of the city of Baltimore, as a candidate for Representative in the Forty-third Congress, and was elected by about thirteen hundred majority.

On taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was appointed a member of the Committee on Pensions. For a new member he took an unusually active part in the deliberations, frequently participating in the debates, and always speaking practically and to the point. He never opposed a measure simply because it might result in advantage to the dominant party, if he was convinced that it was right and for the interests of the country.

In his first speech in the House, delivered December 10, 1873, he favored the repeal of the Salary Act, and at the same time advocated a restoration of the franking privilege, "which," he said,

"belonged to the people more than to the Representatives." He delivered an able speech in opposition to the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, declaring that he had little "faith in the efficacy of such legislation to cure the financial distemper that afflicts the country." Of the Bankrupt law he said, "with all its confessed and imputed errors, it has been proven to be the highest safeguard and protection to every honest business man."

Pending the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, he favored economy, and yet demanded that there should be sufficient liberality toward the navy to place it on such a footing that our Government would not be "compelled to pursue the inglorious policy which was followed in submitting to the insult to our flag involved in the 'barbarous execution of the crew and passengers of the *Virginus*.'" He spoke in favor of an appropriation for the payment of teachers in the public schools in the District of Columbia, because "a large percentage of the scholars are children of employes of the General Government," and for the further reason that "the present government of the District was illegally constituted."

The most elaborate and able of Mr. O'Brien's speeches delivered during the first session of the Forty-third Congress was on the subject of "Public Education." He opposed the tendency "to regulate by Federal authority the educational institutions of the country, and to establish a national system of education." In this speech he took occasion to refer to "the many abuses of the Government under the auspices of the Republican administration." On the 21st of June, pending the report of the Committee of Conference on the currency question, he made a brief speech in which he said, "In all the votes that I have cast on the currency question during this Congress, I have steadily adhered to the principle that gold is the only legitimate money, and the only safe money to secure the prosperity of the country and maintain unsullied its honor and integrity; that since, as a relic of war, we are compelled to use an irredeemable paper currency, it is absolutely necessary that its volume should not be extended if we are to look forward to a return to specie."

LLOYD LOWNDES, JR.




LLOYD LOWNDES, JR., was born in Clarksburgh, West Virginia, February 21, 1845. He attended Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and afterward graduated at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1865. He studied law in the office of Richard L. Ashlurst, Philadelphia, and attended law lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the bar, and settled the same year for the practice of his profession, in Cumberland, Maryland. He at once took a good position as a lawyer, and was retained and employed in many important cases, not only those pending in that judicial circuit, but in other parts of Maryland as well as in West Virginia.

Although a decided Republican, he took no part in politics until 1872, when he was nominated, against his wishes, as a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland. He was elected by a majority of nearly two thousand votes over Hon. John Ritchie, who was a member of the previous Congress. In the Forty-third Congress Mr. Lowndes served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Pending the Army Appropriation Bill he made a speech in opposition to the proposition to remove the jurisdiction of claims of citizens of States not in rebellion for quartermaster and commissary stores from the War Department to the Southern Claims Commission. He objected to the bill that it discriminated against the loyal people of the border States; that they were to be "placed under the ban and be made to suffer the disabilities imposed upon those who rebelled against the Federal Government." He took prominent part in other discussions which had immediate bearing upon the interests of his constituents.



James H. Platt Jr.

JAMES H. PLATT, JUN.

AMES H. PLATT, JUN., was born in St. John's, Canada, July 13, 1837, of parents who were American citizens, and residents of Burlington, Vermont. He received an academic education, and at the age of eighteen entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1858, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In the following year he married Miss S. C. Foster, daughter of Hon. George W. Foster, of Swanton, and settled in West Hartford, Vermont.

Mr. Platt was an enthusiastic Republican, and had cast his first Presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. The moment intelligence was received of the attack on Fort Sumter he commenced raising a company pledged to obey any call that might be made upon it by the State or General Government. At a meeting held at White River Village a few days later to assist in raising and equipping this company Mr. Platt predicted a long war in his speech on the occasion, using this language:

I regret, Mr. Chairman; my inability to believe with my friends who have preceded me that the war now inaugurated is to have a speedy termination, or that the seventy-five thousand men now called for by the President will be sufficient to quell this formidable rebellion; on the contrary, sir, I am compelled to believe that we have entered upon a contest that will test to the utmost our patriotism, our endurance, and our financial ability; a contest for which the South has been long preparing, and for which we have as yet made no preparation; a contest in which we have got to meet a brave, impetuous, well-armed, and prepared antagonist; an issue which involves our national existence, and in which the questions that have so long divided us politically are to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword.

These views were reiterated at a meeting held a few days later in West Hartford, and found but few believers. The company

was soon filled, but failed to be accepted in the first regiment that left the State. Mr. Platt was elected First Sergeant of the company, which was assigned to the Third Vermont Regiment. While this regiment was in camp at St. Johnsbury Governor Fairbanks requested Mr. Platt to remain in the State to assist in raising and organizing another regiment. He consented to do so, and recruited a full company at Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, which became Company B of the Fourth Vermont Regiment. Mr. Platt was unanimously elected Captain, and in that capacity participated in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged until after the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862. Here he lost more than half his company in attempting to capture a battery from the enemy. For gallant conduct he was invited by General William F. Smith, then commanding the Sixth Corps, to a position on his staff, which he accepted. On leaving his company he was presented by the survivors with an elegant saber, accompanied by a letter signed by every member expressing their regard for him as a friend and commanding officer, and their sorrow at parting from him. The following extract from Frank Moore's Rebellion Record relates truthfully an incident of this battle :

Captain James H. Platt, Jun., of Company B, Fourth Vermont Regiment, having been ordered with his company to the right of the skirmish line, after having once expended all his ammunition and been resupplied, led his men out in front of a battery, within three hundred yards, where they did noble execution till a charge of canister struck down half the company, killing eleven and wounding fourteen, when he ordered them back to reform, which they did, and retired in good order with the regiment just relieved; yet not all, for, calling some to his side, the humane captain, a skillful physician, bound up the most dangerous wounds, thus prolonging at least several lives, and, with the assistance he had summoned, bore away to the hospital, a mile distant, all who were unable to help themselves. This was done amid bullets and canister flying like hail, yet through a kind Providence no one was harmed. As the gallant captain said, "God would not let us suffer while in discharge of such a duty."

Captain Platt served on the staff of General Smith until that officer was relieved from command of the Sixth Corps by Major-General John Sedgwick, with whom he remained until that gallant

officer was killed at Spottsylvania Court House on the 12th day of May, 1864. The following letter by General Sedgwick, supposed to be the last one ever written by him, shows the estimation in which he held Captain Platt :

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *April 21, 1864.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General United States Army.

GENERAL : The term of service of Captain James H. Platt, Jun., Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster of this corps, expires in a short time. I am exceedingly anxious to retain him in the position he now occupies, especially during the campaign about to commence. He is an officer admirably fitted for the duties he is called upon to perform. He has great energy and business capacity, and has at all times conducted the affairs of his office in a peculiarly acceptable manner. He has acted as Quartermaster at these headquarters for a year past. He has had, therefore, a valuable experience in the different branches of the Quartermaster's Department, and this fact, in connection with his recognized ability, would render his loss from this service a serious disadvantage. As a means of retaining him I earnestly recommend his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and assignment as Chief Quartermaster of this corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and would respectfully ask, if the appointment can consistently be made, that early action be taken in the case, and that he may be allowed when appointed to continue on duty at these headquarters.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK, Major-General.

On the 30th of May, 1864, Colonel Platt was captured by a portion of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry near Coal Harbor, taken to Richmond, and confined in Libby Prison. Thence he was taken to Macon, Georgia, and was one of the first six hundred prisoners sent from there to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed in buildings directly in range of the fire of the United States batteries, the rebels vainly imagining that exposing Union prisoners in that way would stop the bombardment. He was released on parole October 8, 1864, and declared exchanged on the 19th of December, and was honorably discharged at his own request.

On the 5th of April, 1865, the day after its evacuation, Colonel Platt became a citizen of Petersburg, Virginia, and has since that time continued to reside there. He has been very largely engaged in business, principally farming, mining, and cutting wood and


lumber for the northern market. He has employed more labor than any other one man in his district.

After the passage of the reconstruction acts of March, 1867, he was invited to address a mass meeting called to ratify those acts, and, accepting the invitation, on the 8th day of April, 1867, addressed the first Republican mass meeting held in the State. The speech he delivered on that occasion was published by the Republican Club of Petersburg, and attracted wide notice and extended comment from the press. In it he laid down the principles which he hoped would be the platform of the Republican party of Virginia. This platform was subsequently adopted by the State Convention which met in Richmond on the 17th of April, 1867, precisely as written by Colonel Platt. In October, 1867, he was elected a delegate from the city of Petersburg to the Constitutional Convention which assembled in Richmond on the 3d of December. In the Convention he was one of the most prominent members; was Chairman of the Committee on bill of rights and division of the powers of government. He was the author of several important sections of the Constitution. His speeches in the Convention when presenting the report of the Committee on the bill of rights, and on the question granting the right of suffrage to colored men, attracted much notice, and gave him considerable reputation in the State. He was a delegate at large from Virginia to the Convention which nominated General Grant at Chicago. He was very active in establishing a system of common-school education in Petersburg. He served for several years as a member of the Board of Education of that city, as a member of the City Council, and as a Director in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. On the establishment of the People's Savings Bank in Petersburg he was elected its president, which position he continues to hold. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, and served on the Naval Committee. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, serving during the former Congress as a member, and during the latter as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



L. Allen Smith

JOHN AMBLER SMITH.

 OHN AMBLER SMITH was born in Village View, near Dinwiddie Court-house, Virginia, September 23, 1847. He was educated at David Turner's High School, in Richmond, Virginia. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Richmond. He married a daughter of Hon. John F. Lewis, United States Senator from Virginia.

He was appointed, in 1868, Commissioner in Chancery of the Courts of Richmond, and was Commonwealth Attorney of Charles City and New Kent Counties for one year. He was Republican in politics, and as a member of that party was, in 1869, elected to the Virginia State Senate. In 1872 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Third District of Virginia, including the counties of Caroline, Chesterfield, Hanover, Henrico, Louisa, and the city of Richmond. When elected to the House of Representatives he had just reached twenty-five, the age of eligibility under the Constitution, and on taking his seat in the Forty-third Congress he was the youngest member of that body.

He served on the Committee on Railways and Canals. The subjects of cheap transportation and interstate commerce, referred to this committee, were among the most important which came before the Forty-third Congress, and Mr. Smith took a prominent part in investigating and discussing them. In a speech delivered March 24, 1874, he maintained that "Congress may rightfully regulate commerce carried on among the several States."

In the summer of 1874 he went to England for the purpose of promoting an interest in the subject of emigration to Virginia.

JAMES B. SENER.



JAMES B. SENER was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 18, 1837. He received an academic education and attended lectures at the University of Virginia, graduating in several of its schools. He studied at the Law School in Lexington, Virginia, under Judge J. W. Brockenborough. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practiced his profession.

During the late war he was correspondent of the Southern Associate Press in General Lee's army. He served as sergeant of the city of Fredericksburg from 1863 to 1865. Since the close of the war he has been the editor of "The Fredericksburg Ledger." He was a delegate from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1872.

He was elected to the Forty-third Congress from the First District of Virginia, and served on the Committees on Invalid Pensions and Freedmen's Affairs. He delivered brief speeches in several important debates. As the representative of the district in which Washington was born, he addressed the House in favor of the completion of the Washington Monument. He deprecated "the utilitarian spirit which threatens to sap the very life-blood of the Republic," and added: "Men seem to be forgetting the principles on which the Government was founded; men seem to be forgetting those springs of human action which governed the fathers of the Revolution when they brought into being that experiment of Government which we have developed into a great and magnificent Republic, spreading from ocean to ocean. If this Government is worth preserving, it is worth preserving on the basis of the principles in which it originated. If it is worth preserving, it is worth while to remember those who gave it in the days of its infancy their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors."



W. H. H. Stoddard

WILLIAM H. H. STOWELL.



WILLIAM H. H. STOWELL was born at Windsor, Vermont, July 26, 1840. His father, Sylvester Stowell, was a native of Massachusetts, descended from one of the Puritan families who came to America in 1649. The subject of this sketch received his rudimentary education in the grammar and high schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and subsequently studied at the Scientific School. He devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, in which he was occupied for several years while still a resident of New-England.

After the downfall of the Southern confederacy, in 1865, Mr. Stowell removed to Eastern Virginia, settling near Halifax Court-House. He was soon after appointed United States Commissioner for his district, and was clerk of the court of Halifax County previous to the reconstruction of Virginia. In April, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of the State, the duties of which position he performed with fidelity, and with the unqualified approval of the national authorities.


Taught in youth to abhor the institution of slavery, Mr. Stowell grew up entertaining the deepest sympathy for the negroes of the South. And when they were emancipated by the result of the civil conflict, and he went to live among them, he devoted much of his time and labor to their welfare. For a while connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, he was enabled to exercise the authority conferred upon him in befriending the colored people of Virginia, and the interest he manifested in their progress and prosperity won their confidence and made him popular among them. At the same time, although widely differing from his white neighbors in political sentiments, the circumspection exhibited by Mr. Stowell, and

the avoidance of every thing calculated to engender animosities, made him respected by the community at large.

When the great controversy between President Johnson and Congress was inaugurated, Mr. Stowell at once sided with the legislative branch of the national government. His ideas on the important question of reconstruction coincided with those of the majority in Congress; hence he supported heartily all the laws enacted for the purpose of restoring the Southern States to representation in the councils of the nation. He had always taken an active interest in political affairs, and, as a member of the Republican Party, labored diligently and energetically to promulgate the principles of that political organization among the people of his adopted State. Pending the reconstruction of Virginia, he was officially engaged in carrying out the laws which finally brought the Old Dominion back into the Union. By appointment of General Schofield, he was the registrar of votes for Patrick County in 1867. His duties were of a delicate nature, and such as were calculated to gain him the ill-will of the many white citizens who were disfranchised by the reconstruction laws. But Mr. Stowell so performed them as not to give any offense; nor did he wound the feelings of the most susceptible.

The part he had taken in the reconstruction of Virginia, and the zeal he had displayed in support of the Republican Party, placed Mr. Stowell prominently before the people. He was nominated by the Republicans of his district as their candidate for the position of representative in the Forty-first Congress, but was defeated by Hon. George W. Booker. He was renominated in 1870, and was elected by more than three thousand majority. In the Forty-second Congress he served on the Committee on Manufactures and Revolutionary Pensions. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of seven thousand three hundred and twelve votes. He served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. He delivered speeches on the Free Distribution of Public Documents, on the Civil Rights bill, and other important subjects of legislation.

CHRISTOPHER Y. THOMAS.

HRISTOPHER Y. THOMAS was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, March 24, 1818. At the age of ten years, with his father and family, he removed to Leatherwood, Henry County. He attended the primary schools in early life, and completed his education at a private academy, where he graduated in 1838. He studied law, and since his admission to the bar in January, 1844, he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession.


In 1859 he was elected to the Senate of Virginia from the district composed of the counties of Henry, Patrick, and Franklin, for the term of four years. He was not a candidate for re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued till 1867, when he was chosen to represent his county in the Constitutional Convention, assembled under the reconstruction acts of Congress. He was a leading member of the convention, and as chairman of the Judiciary Committee did much to secure an intelligent and independent Judiciary in Virginia.

Although a decided Republican in politics he was not extreme in his views, and opposed the disfranchising clauses inserted in the Constitution. He exerted himself in favor of a just and liberal frame of government, and endeavored to stay the tide of extreme measures which threatened to sweep over the State. While insisting on equal rights to every citizen before the law, he deprecated all proscriptive enactments tending to exclude a large number of the best citizens from participation in the Government.

He was returned to the Legislature in 1869, and took a prominent part in the legislation necessary to put the new Constitution into operation, and to modify the laws so as to conform to its provi-

sions. In November, 1872, he was elected to represent his district in the Congress of the United States, overcoming by his popularity and acknowledged integrity and capacity a large Democratic majority. During the Forty-third Congress he served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He has always been successful in the management of his private affairs. He is a good lawyer, and deserves, as he receives, the respect and confidence of all parties.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

 THOMAS WHITEHEAD was born in Livingston, Nelson County, Virginia, December 27, 1825. He spent his boyhood in attending the country schools until his thirteenth year, when being in very delicate health, by the advice of physicians he left school and went to work in a store and tobacco establishment at New Glasgow. He continued in this business until he was twenty-one years old. During this time he acted as deputy sheriff of the county for two years. Meanwhile, by private application he acquired a good education, and by advice of friends he studied law. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the successful practice of his profession in the counties of Amherst, Nelson, Appomattox, and in the city of Lynchburg.


Although a working member of the old Whig party from his boyhood, he persistently refused to be a candidate for any political office. He held, however, the position of Commissioner of Chancery for the Circuit and County Courts of his county. At the instance of his friends he was a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the year 1856, but was defeated by a majority much below the usual Democratic vote. In 1860 he was appointed presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and canvassed the county.

In 1861, believing war for coercion imminent, he with his State acquiesced in secession as a vehicle of revolution, and in April, 1861, aided in raising the first cavalry company in the county, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Letcher. In May, 1862, he was elected captain of Company E, Second Virginia Cavalry. He took part in nearly all the battles in which the army of Northern Virginia was engaged up to the battle at Trellian's Depot.

June 11, 1864, in which he was wounded by a Spencer rifle ball in the left elbow, which totally disabled him from field duty. He was afterward promoted to be major of the Second Virginia Cavalry, which rank he held at the surrender. While unfit for field duty he was detailed as one of a Court of Inquiry to sit at Charlottesville, Virginia, for the trial of officers. While he was thus engaged his friends put him in nomination for a seat in the Senate of Virginia for the counties of Amherst, Nelson, and Buckingham, and he was elected by a large majority. The Legislature, however, to which he was thus chosen never convened, the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln establishing the Pierpont government, and ordering a new election, overthrowing the old order of things. He was subsequently elected Commonwealth's Attorney for Amherst, but was removed by the order of the military Governor of Virginia requiring the iron-clad oath from all officers. Hon. Henry Hubbard, of New Hampshire, having settled in Virginia, was appointed by the military authorities Commonwealth's Attorney, and at his request Mr. Whitehead performed the duties of the office. He was re-elected by the Conservatives in 1870, and held the position until November, 1873.

On the sixth of August of that year a large convention of the Conservative party assembled in Lynchburg, and nominated Mr. Whitehead as their candidate for Representative in the Forty-third Congress. This is to be regarded as the more distinguished honor from the fact that his rivals for the nomination were among the most eminent men of the State, such as ex-Governor Letcher, Hon. A. M. Tribble, Hon. W. C. Cabell, Major John W. Daniel, and Judge Thomas D. Houston. His competitor was Hon. James F. Johnson, an independent conservative candidate, supported by the whole radical vote. Mr. Whitehead was elected by six hundred and twenty-two majority. He served on the Committee on Education and Labor, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Forty-third Congress.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

 OHN T. HARRIS was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, May 8, 1823. His father and the late William Harris Crawford, of Georgia, were cousins. His mother was a daughter of Captain Richard Anderson, of Buckingham County, whose father was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and voted for the resolutions of 1798 and 1799. The subject of this sketch studied law at Judge Thompson's Law School in Staunton, Virginia. He located at Harrisonburgh, Va., in 1845, and soon obtained an extensive practice. In 1852 he was elected Attorney for the commonwealth, was re-elected in 1856, and resigned in 1859. In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Henry A. Wise a visitor to the Virginia Military Institute.

The first appearance of Mr. Harris in the National Government was in 1859, when he entered upon his duties as a Representative from Virginia to the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was a candidate for re-election in the spring of 1861 without opposition, but the passage of the ordinance of secession by Virginia suspended the elections. In 1863 he was elected to a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, and was re-elected in March, 1865, by a vote approaching unanimity, but he did not enter on this term by reason of the surrender. In February, 1866, he was nominated by the Governor and elected by the Legislature Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State, and as such became a member of the District Court of Appeals, which office he held until 1869, when the Military Commander of Virginia required all civil officers to take the "iron-clad oath." Being unable to take this oath, Judge Harris resigned and resumed the practice of his profession. In October, 1870, he was


nominated by the Democratic Conservative Convention for Representative to the Forty-second Congress, and was elected by nearly four thousand majority. He was re-elected in 1872 by a still larger majority.

Since his earliest participation in politics Mr. Harris has been a Democrat. He was a constant and ardent opponent of secession from the beginning to the decision of that question by his State. In his speech in the House of Representatives, February 6, 1861, he said :—

“ I think it the duty of both sections to contemplate the horrors attending a disruption of the Government. The question which rises above all others is, Can it be done in peace ? When we look at the peculiar character of our Government, its varied interests, its immense amount of public property, its vast extent of territory, he must be but an indifferent observer of public events who thinks all these questions can be adjusted without a resort to the arbitrament of the sword.”

Again he says : “ Our (the border) States must be the battle-fields and our borders the scenes of blood and carnage. Virginia has a peculiar interest and feeling in preserving the peace and harmony of this country. No county of any State in the great Northwest but contains some of her sons. Her sturdy yeomanry have gone by thousands to seek their homes in that inviting region. In the event of a conflict between the sections, the horrible spectacle will be presented of brother meeting brother and father meeting son upon the field of battle. God grant the time may never come when the gallant son of the old dominion in the far west will exclaim, ‘ I am become a stranger unto my brethren and an alien unto my mother’s children ! ’ Sir, my own State, Virginia, has elected her delegates to deliberate upon her welfare and her destiny, and while her action may be against my judgment, yet when it is taken then her lot becomes my lot, her destiny my destiny. *Her* will, not mine, be done.”

EPPA HUNTON.

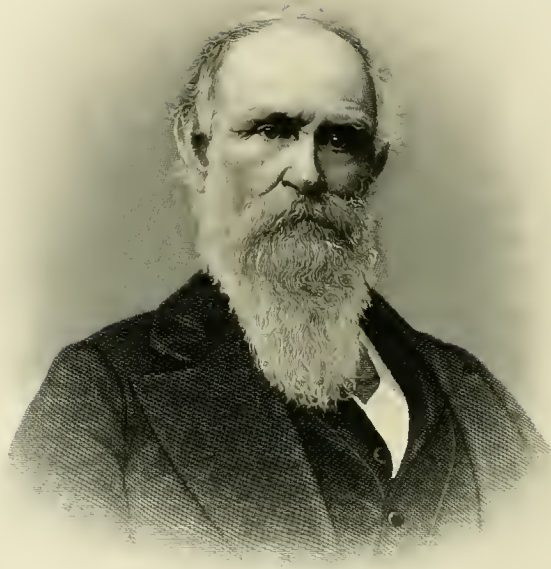
PPA HUNTON was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 23, 1823. His father served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His uncle, Charles Hunton, served sixteen years in the Virginia Senate, and during four years was president of that body. The subject of this sketch was educated at the New Baltimore Academy. At the close of his pupilage there he taught school three years, at the same time studying law with Judge John W. Tyler. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and after practicing a short time in Brentsville, he removed to Warrenton, where he has ever since resided. In 1848 he married Miss Lucy C. Weir, of Prince William County.

In politics he was always a Democrat. He was a member of the Cincinnati National Convention in 1856, when he favored the re-nomination of Pierce, but acquiesced in the nomination of Buchanan, in whose interest he was a presidential elector in the ensuing campaign. He was elected to the State Convention of Virginia which assembled at Richmond in February, 1861. He gave his influence and vote in favor of secession, and immediately after the passage of the ordinance he offered his services to the Confederacy, being at that time a brigadier-general in the State militia. He was commissioned a colonel in the Confederate service on the 6th of May, and was ordered to Leesburg, where he raised and organized the Eighth Virginia Regiment, consisting of six companies from Loudon County, two from Fauquier, one from Prince William, and one from Fairfax. He remained in camp at Leesburg until the first battle of Manassas, in which he participated with distinguished honor, his regiment being complimented in the report of Gen. Beauregard. He then returned to camp at Leesburg, and

on the 21st of August participated in the battle of Ball's Bluff, where his regiment sustained the severest fighting.


In November, 1861, he was ordered to join the main army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson at Centerville. He fought, most of the time in command of a brigade, in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. He was in the seven days' fighting near Richmond, and at the siege of Norfolk. At Gettysburg he led the charge of Cemetery Heights, where occurred the hottest fighting of the battle. He was wounded and had his horse killed under him. For service in this battle he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was ordered to Chafin's Farm to recruit his brigade, and when Gen. Butler landed at Bermuda Hundred helped to resist his approach to Richmond. He was then ordered to re-inforce Lee's army, which was retreating before Grant, and joined it at Hanover Junction. He participated in the battle at Cold Harbor, where his adjutant-general was killed and his aide-camp wounded. He was next ordered to take the position at Bermuda Hundred, evacuated by Beauregard, who had suddenly gone to the defense of Petersburg. When he reached the place the Federal troops had taken position, and were only dislodged after two days' fighting. He occupied this position, fighting more or less every day, for a month. He subsequently went to the right of Gen. Lee's line on Hotchkiss Run, where he had a heavy fight with the Sixth Corps. A few days after the lines were broken and Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated. He retreated, fighting until April 6, when his brigade was captured. He was sent to Fort Warren, where he was detained a prisoner for three months.

Returning to his home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected a Representative from Virginia to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat. He served on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Select Committee on the Washington National Monument.



Reed T. Brown

REES T. BOWEN.

 REES TATE BOWEN was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, January 10, 1809, on the estate where he has ever since resided. He is the grandson of Captain Rees Bowen, who fell at the battle of King's Mountain. He received a common-school education at the Abingdon Academy. He is and always has been a farmer and grazier. In 1859 he was commissioned a Brigadier-general of the Twenty-eighth Brigade of Virginia Militia. For several years he was Presiding Justice of the County Court of Tazewell County. From 1863 to 1865 he was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

In politics he was a Democrat until the formation of the Conservative party in 1865, when he became a member of that organization. By the Convention of that party, held at Abingdon August 23, 1872, he was nominated for Congress from the Ninth District of Virginia. Although the contest between his friends and those of five competitors had been animated, the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

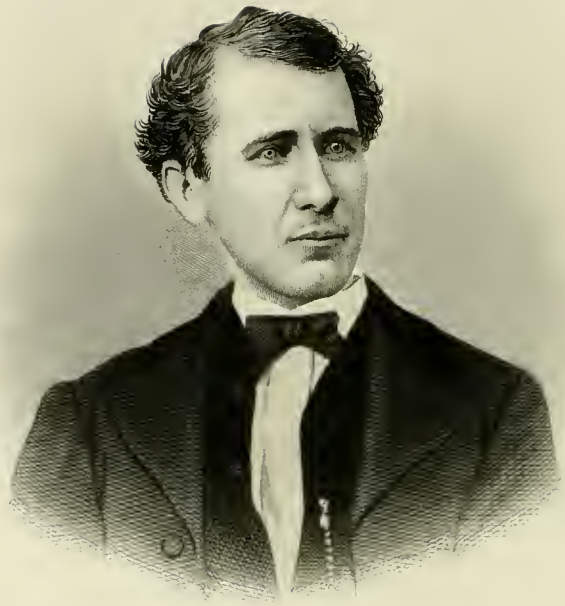
The "Abingdon Virginian" of August 30, 1872, in an editorial expressing unqualified approval of the nomination, said, "General Bowen is a grand old man, full of manliness, honor, and magnanimity. Never a partisan—never bitter nor bigoted—he has always been firm in the principles of Democracy, and unwavering, without being uncharitable or intolerant toward those who honestly differed with him. He is above reproach, and we would just as soon expect to hear that he had taken wings and gone to the moon, as that he had entered the rings or countenanced any of the corruptions of the men in power. While he makes no pretensions to rhetoric or eminent political acumen, he is a gentleman of plain, practical common sense, correct judgment, and unwavering firm-

ness. A farmer all his life, he has never learned the tricks and quirks of politicians, and will march straight up to duty, no matter what the allurements in the opposite direction."

Soon after his nomination Mr. Bowen issued a stirring address to the voters of the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia, of which the following is an extract :

"I have never been and hope never to be a rabid or violent politician, as those who best know me can testify ; for while cherishing and maintaining at all hazards my own principles and opinions so long as I believe them to be true and correct, I at the same time would never condemn and punish others for holding different opinions, if such others were equally honest and sincere in their belief."

Mr. Bowen was elected by a large majority, receiving 10,544 votes against 5,448 votes for R. W. Hughes, Republican. He entered upon his duties as a Representative in the Forty-third Congress at the organization in December, 1873, and gave to the country and his constituents his most faithful and conscientious services.



C. L. Cook

CLINTON L. COBB.



LINTON L. COBB was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, August 25, 1842. His family is one of the oldest in that region of the country. The first site of the town in which he was born, and where he still resides, was named in honor of his grandfather; and the present site bears the name of one of his ancestors. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1812. His family, as was the case with many others in Eastern North Carolina, was loyal to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, and so continued during the entire war. To remain loyal in the Southern States required an amount of courage which is difficult to be appreciated by those living in the Northern States. To speak in favor of the National Union was to lose the esteem of friends, sacrifice social standing, incur the loss of property and liberty, and in many instances of life itself.

The subject of this sketch attended school until he was thirteen years of age, and then went into a counting-room. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

At the close of the war Mr. Cobb was an earnest advocate of the restoration of his native State to her former relations with the Federal Government, and was an active participant in all the measures looking to that end. In the year 1866 he was a candidate for the Legislature of North Carolina, but was defeated on account of his advocating the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. He was a candidate for election to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, but withdrew in favor of Hon. John R. French, who was elected. He was unanimously nominated by his party for Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and was elected by

a large majority. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress by an increased majority, and that at a time when his State (which had at the previous election given Grant fifteen thousand majority) was carried by the Democrats. His district was the only one in the State in which the Republican party made a gain, or even held its own.

In taking his seat in the Forty-first Congress Mr. Cobb was placed on the Committees on Railways and Canals and on Expenditures in the War Department. During the Forty-second Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, and member of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, during which he was continued in the chairmanship of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, and served on the Select Committee on the Washington National Monument. Since the commencement of his service in Congress he married a daughter of Hon. John Pool, recently United States Senator from North Carolina. He is an active Representative, full of energy, and pushes vigorously any measure which he advocates.

CHARLES R. THOMAS.



CHARLES RANDOLPH THOMAS was born in the town of Beaufort, Carteret County, North Carolina, February 7, 1827. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father was a merchant, and in his store the son was educated to business while performing the duties of a clerk. He was a student at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and subsequently at Caldwell Institute, North Carolina, where he was favored with the tuition of Rev. Dr. Alexander Wilson, one of the most successful educators in the country. Mr. Thomas entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, at an advanced stage, and graduated in 1849. He then studied law at the University with Hon. W. H. Battle, Professor of Law, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He subsequently pursued his professional studies, until he obtained license to practice, with Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Thomas commenced the practice of his profession in Beaufort, his native town, and was very successful. He was elected Solicitor for the county, and served three years. He was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated on the question of the location of a railroad. He opposed the calling of a convention to secure the secession of North Carolina, but was elected a member of the body, in which he acted with the "Conservative Party," which included such men as William A. Graham, George E. Badger, and John A. Gilmer. After the adjournment of the convention Mr. Thomas was elected principal clerk of the State Senate by acclamation, on motion of Gov. Graham, and was re-elected at the next session.

He was subsequently elected and served for some time as Secretary of State. He served for a short time in the same capacity in the provisional government formed under Governor Holden at the close of the rebellion. He then accepted the position of President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, removing to Newbern, where he has since resided. In the spring of 1868 he was nominated by the Republican Convention one of the Judges of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and was elected. While holding this position he was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Forty-second Congress by nearly three thousand majority. Soon after taking his seat he was appointed a member of the Committee on the Enforcement of the Laws in the late Insurrectionary States, and the Committee on Elections. Although possessing excellent legal attainments, and superior abilities as a public speaker, he took but little part in the discussions of the Forty-second Congress. In May, 1872, he was unanimously nominated for the Forty-third Congress, and was re-elected by a large majority. His career in Congress was characterized by a faithful and unostentatious discharge of his duties as a Representative.

ALFRED M. WADDELL.



ALFRED M. WADDELL was born September 16, 1834, in Hillsborough, North Carolina, a village celebrated for its cultivated society and schools. His father, Hon. Hugh Waddell, was a prominent lawyer, and speaker of the North Carolina Senate. One of his great grandfathers was Alfred Moore, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Alfred received his early education, first at the school of W. J. Bingham, afterward at the Caldwell Institution, and finally at the State University at Chapel Hill. He studied law under Hon. W. H. Battle, Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and Hon. S. F. Phillips. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and in 1856 removed to Wilmington, to pursue his profession. When, in 1860, the political troubles in the country began to grow serious, he bought the "Wilmington Daily Herald," the largest daily newspaper in the State, and edited it from May, 1860, to May, 1861, advocating during the Presidential election the election of Bell and Everett, and all the time the preservation of the Union. Upon the breaking out of the war, and after the secession of North Carolina, he entered the Confederate army as Adjutant of the Third Northumberland Cavalry—the Forty-first Regiment—and was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He served until June, 1864, when ill-health compelled him to resign.

He resumed the practice of the law, and in 1870 was nominated for Representative to the Forty-second Congress from the Third District of North Carolina, which had up to that time given from two to three thousand Republican majority. Although his nomination was made only seventeen days before the election, he was elected by three hundred and fifty-seven majority over Hon. O. H.

Dockery, the incumbent of the seat, to the surprise and satisfaction of the Conservative party of the whole State. An ineffectual attempt to prevent him from taking his seat was made on the ground that he was under disability, but the House decided that the office (Clerk and Master in Equity) which he held before the war was not one of the offices mentioned in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was never a candidate for any political office before his election to Congress. He served as a member of the Joint Select Committee on the Insurrectionary States (or Ku-Klux) Committee. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress.

WILLIAM A. SMITH.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH was born in Warrenton, North Carolina, January 9, 1829. He had no opportunities for early education save for a brief period at an "old field school." At the age of fifteen he became clerk at a railroad station. He subsequently worked as fireman on the trains, and was then employed as a ticket agent. After leaving the employ of the railroads he went to Texas, where he worked as a carpenter at five dollars a day. Having saved some money, he returned to North Carolina and purchased a farm, which, with the addition of purchases since made, constitutes the large plantation on which he now resides.

His father was a Federalist, and in later life a Whig. The son grew up a thorough Whig, and when the project of secession was broached opposed that movement, and in so doing acted with such great leaders of his party as Badger and Graham. Like them he yielded to the force of circumstances, and as a member of the Secession Convention of North Carolina in 1861, he reluctantly acquiesced in the action by which the State became identified with the Southern Confederacy.


After the close of the war he favored the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and gave them his support in the Constitutional Convention of 1865, of which he was a member. He was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1864, and of the State Senate in 1870. He was in 1872 elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican in a district which was supposed to be certain to give a Democratic majority. He served on the Committee on Patents and the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Within a few years Mr. Smith has been largely interested in the railroads of North Carolina. In 1873 he became President of the Yadkin River Railroad, and receiver of the North Carolina Railroad. It has been his object to give the railroad system of North Carolina more importance by consolidating local roads into a grand trunk line which could compete with other routes for through travel. In this he has met with much success, although violently opposed by many politicians, who endeavored to defeat his plans by action of the State Legislature. He possesses indomitable energy, great perseverance, with unusual executive ability. These qualities, together with his undoubted and unswerving integrity, have been the methods of his great success.



S. M. Lach

JAMES M. LEACH.

AMES M. LEACH was born at Lansdowne, the family homestead, in Randolph County, North Carolina, January 15, 1821. Both his grandfathers were Whigs in the Revolution, and participated as soldiers in several important battles. The subject of this sketch, though his father was the owner of numerous slaves, was brought up to farm labor, and in his youth acquired habits of industry. He received a classical education at an academy in Greensborough, North Carolina, and studied law with his brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1844. On account of his early and active participation in politics he did not become thorough in the mastery of his profession as a lawyer, nevertheless he met with remarkable success in his practice. He was employed in the most important criminal cases, in which he was almost always successful. In a few years he acquired an ample fortune at the bar.

He was reared in the Federal school of politics, and was an active member of the Whig party so long as it existed. In 1848 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the North Carolina Legislature, and served by re-election for ten years. During all this time he was a member of the Judiciary and Internal Improvement Committees. He advocated a liberal system of common schools, and aided actively in the establishment of the State Asylums. No one in the State was more prominent and efficient in the promotion of railroads and other public improvements. He was a Presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and in 1858 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Whig, in a Democratic District, over a distinguished opponent then in Congress. By his votes and speeches in this memorable Congress he defined his position as a strong

Union man. He made an elaborate speech against the doctrine of secession, and in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and yet he declared that if the Government should be broken up and the Union destroyed he would take sides with the South. He returned home after the inauguration of President Lincoln, and was a candidate for re-election. Immediately after the affair of Fort Sumter he went into the Confederate military service, and as lieutenant-colonel took part in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. Unpleasant feeling having grown up between him and his immediate superior in reference to the treatment and discipline of the regiment, by the advice of the general of the brigade he resigned. He resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until the winter of 1863-4, when he was elected by a large majority a member of the last Confederate Congress. In that body he was leader of what was known as the peace party, which consisted of about thirty-five men. They were in favor of a compromise to secure peace with the United States Government, if it could be made on terms honorable to both sides. They were, in fact, Reconstructionists, believing that the highest interests of the people of both sections demanded that the difficulties should be adjusted, and the Union restored. Early in 1865 he went so far as to write a letter to a distinguished official of the Confederate Government urging that a commission, to be appointed by Mr. Davis, should go to the extent of ending the war, on the basis of reconstruction and reunion, provided that justice should be done to the South. He expressed his firm conviction that there was no possibility for the success of the Southern army, and that by thus ending the war much bloodshed would be avoided, and cordial good feeling be likely to be re-established at an early day.

After the close of the war Mr. Leach was twice elected to the Senate of North Carolina. In 1870 he was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Forty-second Congress as a Conservative or moderate Democrat of liberal views, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress. He was appointed a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS.



WILLIAM M. ROBBINS was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, and is about forty years of age. His parents were of exemplary character, but in moderate circumstances. His father, who was a farmer with limited means, devoted all his energies to the education of his children, nine in number. He succeeded in giving all of them the benefit of a complete course in college, except the two youngest sons, who left school to volunteer in the Confederate army.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest of the family, spent his early years in laboring on the farm in summer, and going to school during the winter months in a neighboring academy. Being fond of books his progress was rapid, and at a suitable age he was so well prepared that he entered Junior at Randolph Macon College in Virginia, and two years afterward, in 1851, he graduated with the first distinction in a large and talented class. For three years subsequently he filled the chair of mathematics at Trinity College, North Carolina, after which he removed to Alabama and devoted himself to the profession of law, residing for awhile at Eufaula and afterwards in Marion. Here the late war found him engaged in the practice of his profession. He at once volunteered in the Confederate service as a private, but was soon elected lieutenant of his company, which belonged to the Fourth Regiment of Alabama Infantry. In this regiment he served actively throughout the war, participating in nearly all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, from Bull Run to Appomattox Court-House. He was dangerously wounded in the Wilderness. At the surrender of Lee he was major, commanding his regiment. All his five brothers

were also volunteers in the Confederate army, and but one survives, the other four having been killed in battle. Himself and his only surviving brother surrendered at Appomattox.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Robbins occupied no equivocal position during the war, but devotedly fought for what he considered the just cause of the South. When that cause was lost he submitted with resignation to what he recognized as the mysterious decree of the Divinity which shapes the destiny of nations as of men.

After the war he took up his residence at Salisbury, North Carolina, and resumed the practice of law, the poverty to which he was reduced demanding the devotion of all his efforts to the support of his family. Although a decided Democrat, he had never taken an active part in politics, except to make some speeches in the presidential campaign of 1860, and had never been a candidate for any office. When the Congressional plan of reconstruction was put forth, and a convention called to reconstruct North Carolina, he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate to that Convention; but though he carried his own county, he was defeated by a small majority in the electoral district. When the new Constitution was promulgated he was again nominated in the same electoral district as a candidate for State Senator, and was elected by a handsome majority.


He then became a member of the first Legislature of North Carolina after reconstruction, and in that body won a high reputation for ability, foresight, and patriotism, by his strenuous opposition to the whole series of measures for granting subsidies to railroads and other works—measures which all now admit were most ruinous to the credit of North Carolina. In 1868 he was an elector on the Seymour ticket and made a most energetic canvass, carrying his district by a large majority, though the State went the other way. In 1870 he was re-elected to the State Senate by a considerable majority. In 1872 he was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Forty-third Congress, beating his opponent more than one thousand six hundred votes. He supported Mr.

Greeley for President, though he considered his nomination injudicious, and a sure token of defeat.

Mr. Robbins is a very earnest opponent of the Republican party, and is sometimes bitter in his denunciations of its policy; but his fairness and candor, his frankness of manner, his kindness of feeling and tolerance of opposition, render him personally very popular among his opponents, while his unfaltering devotion to principle, his fire and energy, are the pride of his friends. Though he possesses few of the graces or qualifications of the orator, save a ready flow of apt and pointed words, and pithy homely illustrations, he is considered one of the most trenchant and effective popular speakers in North Carolina. He is remarkable for clearness, directness, vigor, and magnetic power over a public assembly.


At Appomattox Mr. Robbins and a Federal officer spent several hours in discussing the issues involved in the war, then plainly over. when the latter ended the conversation with the remark: "Sir, although you have failed in maintaining your views by force of arms, in a few years you will be in Congress contending for the rights of your section." The prediction is verified.

THOMAS S. ASHE.

HOMAS S. ASHE was born in Orange County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather was Hon. Samuel Ashe, one of the earliest governors of North Carolina, whose father was a member of the Council of State under Burrington, the colonial governor. His maternal grandfather, Hon. William F. Strndwick, was a Representative in Congress in 1796. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at the classical school of W. T. Bingham, in Hillsborough, North Carolina, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832. He commenced the study of law in 1833 under Chief-Justice Thomas Ruffin, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was elected in 1842 a member of the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, from the county of Anson. He was elected by the Legislature solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District of North Carolina, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1854 he was elected to the Senate of North Carolina from the counties of Anson and Union.

He was elected in 1861 to the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, and to the Senate of the Confederate Congress in 1864. He was one of the Counselors of State during the administration of Governor Jonathan Worth in 1866. He was the Conservative candidate for Governor in 1868, but was defeated. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress of the United States as a Conservative by a majority of two thousand one hundred and forty-nine votes over the Republican candidate. He served on the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures; ably and faithfully discharging all his duties as a Representative.

ROBERT B. VANCE.

OBERT BRANK VANCE was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, April 24, 1828. His grandfather, Colonel David Vance, was an officer in the army of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. His father, Captain David Vance, was a soldier in the war of 1812, a farmer, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and at the Newton Academy, a popular institution of learning at Asheville, North Carolina. He then engaged in farming until 1856, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits.

He was a Whig in politics, and was elected to the office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which he held from 1848 to 1856. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the military service of the Confederate States. He served first as captain, then as colonel, generally in command of a brigade. He was in Bragg's army at the battle of Murfreesborough, and for gallantry in that engagement he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General. He subsequently served in Kirby Smith's army, and for an entire year garrisoned Cumberland Gap. He commanded the force which penetrated Baptist Gap, and reaching the rear of the Federal forces, would have completely cut them off had they not abandoned their position and retreated toward the Ohio.

On the 14th of January, 1864, General Vance was taken prisoner at Cosby, Tennessee. After being detained more than a year at Camp Chase and Camp Delaware, Ohio, he was sent to New York to purchase clothing for the Confederate prisoners, and having performed this duty he was released on parole and returned to his


home. He then engaged again in mercantile pursuits, from which he retired in 1870 to resume the business of farming. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has on several occasions been a delegate to the General Conference of that denomination.

In 1872 he was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Forty-third Congress as a Democratic Conservative by nearly three thousand majority. He served on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812. In the course of the deliberations of this Congress he delivered speeches on the Civil Rights Bill and on Internal Revenue and Currency.



J. H. Parnes

JOSEPH H. RAINEY.

 JOSEPH H. RAINEY, the first colored man admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, June 29, 1832.

His father and mother were both originally slaves, who obtained their freedom by purchase through the avails of their own industry and economy. His father was a barber, and for many years supported a large family by diligently pursuing his trade. Young Rainey, being about his father's shop, naturally acquired familiarity with the business, which he pursued for more than ten years.

He never attended a regular school, being deprived of all public facilities for education by the laws, which made it a criminal offense to teach colored children the merest rudiments of learning. He had, however, a strong thirst for knowledge, which prompted him to seek private means of obtaining a common English education.

He resided in Charleston, South Carolina, from 1846 to 1862. He married in Philadelphia in 1859, and took his wife South amid the excitement resulting from John Brown's raid. He was threatened with imprisonment for violating the law in leaving the State and returning. His friends, however, interposed, and prevented the execution of the purposes of his enemies. The war having broken out, free persons of color were required by the Confederates to assist in throwing up earth-works in the vicinity of Charleston. Mr. Rainey was compelled to work on the intrenchments, and performed the labor with great reluctance, having no interests in common with those whom he was thus compelled to serve. On the first opportunity he left Charleston for the West Indies, where he remained until 1866, when he returned to South Carolina, and made his residence in his native county.

Soon after his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits. It was not long, however, before he was called by the people to public employment. He was elected a Delegate to the State Convention of 1867-68, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. Subsequently he was elected a State Senator for the term of four years, and served as Chairman of the Finance Committee. In July, 1870, he was nominated as a candidate for Representative from South Carolina in the Forty-first Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the non-reception of Hon. B. F. Whittemore. He was elected by a majority of seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-three votes. Taking his seat in the House of Representatives December 12, 1870, he was appointed on the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, receiving in the latter instance nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five votes, being all that were cast. During his entire service in the House he has done effective work as a member of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, and during the Forty-third Congress he was also on the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Rainey's speeches on the floor of the House have proven him to be among the most ready and effective in debate. His complexion and appearance are rather those of a Cuban than an African, but he fully identifies himself with his people, and is among their bravest and most eloquent champions in Congress. His sympathies are by no means circumscribed, however, and on one occasion, pending the discussion of a measure which bore harshly upon the Chinese and Indians, he electrified the House by the eloquence with which he declared how much he had at heart the rights of the oppressed of every race.

ALONZO J. RANSIER.



ALONZO J. RANSIER was born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 3, 1834. Belonging to an enslaved race, though himself free, he found no facilities for education open to him, and in the acquisition of knowledge was entirely dependent upon his own resources. By perseverance in private study he acquired a good English education. He was employed as shipping clerk in 1850 by a leading merchant, who was tried for violation of law in "hiring a colored clerk," and fined one cent with costs.

Immediately after the close of the war he took an active part in politics. He was appointed by General Sickles a registrar of elections for Charleston. He took an active part in bringing about the first Republican Convention held in South Carolina, which convened in the city of Charleston in November, 1865. He was deputed to convey a memorial from that body to Congress, setting forth the grievances of the loyal citizens of South Carolina, and asking for protective legislation in their behalf. The memorial looked especially to the securing of suffrage and equal rights for the colored people.

He was chosen a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of 1868, which is now the organic law of the State. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature of 1868-69. He was a presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868. He was chosen chairman of the State Republican Central Committee, and held this position until 1872. He was a member and a vice-president of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. He was appointed by the Governor auditor of the county in which he resides in 1872;

and was during the same year elected Lieutenant-governor over General M. C. Butler, a distinguished Confederate officer, by a majority of thirty-three thousand votes. It is a subject of remark by newspapers and individuals, that notwithstanding nearly every public man connected with Scott's administration has been assailed on the score of official corruption, no newspaper or individual has ever so charged Mr. Ransier. He was President of the National Convention of Colored Men, held in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1872. He was chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions in a similar body convened in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of uniting the colored vote in favor of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The resolutions of that body were generally commended by the press, and had a decided influence upon the colored vote in the presidential election.

Although Mr. Ransier has been in politics always a decided Republican, he is regarded as a conservative on many questions of public policy. Just after the war he boldly advocated the removal of political disabilities imposed for participation in the Rebellion, favoring "general amnesty and universal suffrage," as a basis of reconstruction. He has often written on topics relating to State and national politics. Among the earliest and most widely circulated political documents of the late presidential campaign was his letter to Governor Pinchback on the position of Greeley and Sumner. While he awarded to Mr. Sumner the highest praise for his past course in relation to the African race, he asserted that, if he supported Mr. Greeley the colored people could not and would not follow him.

In 1872 Mr. Ransier was elected a Representative from South Carolina to the Forty-third Congress, by a majority of thirteen thousand votes over General William Gurney, Independent Republican, who was Post-commandant of Charleston at the close of the Rebellion.



Robt. B. Elliott

1840-1900

1840-1900

1840-1900

1840-1900

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT.



ROBERT BROWN ELLIOTT was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 11, 1842. At the age of five years he was carried to England by his parents, who removed thither. His primary education was obtained at a private school, and at the age of ten years he entered the High Holborn Academy. After remaining in this institution about three years, in 1855 he entered Eton College, where he graduated in 1859. After traveling on the continent, he returned home to Boston, and at the breaking out of the rebellion, enlisted in the United States naval service, was in many engagements, and was thrice wounded.

At the close of the war, he returned to Boston, and while working at the printing trade, which he had learned during vacations while in England, he devoted his leisure moments to the completion of the study of the law, to which he had previously turned his attention. In the spring of 1866, he removed to the State of South-Carolina, and for a short time was associate editor of the "South-Carolina Leader," a weekly paper, then published by a company of colored men, in the city of Charleston. As soon as the reconstruction acts were passed, giving the colored men of the South the right of suffrage, he at once lent his efforts toward organizing the Republican Party of the State. In July, 1867, he removed to Barnwell and commenced the practice of law in the military courts, and on the admission of the State to representation in the Union, upon application, after passing successfully the proper examination, was admitted by order of the Supreme Court, to practice as an attorney in all the courts of the State.

On his removal to Barnwell, he was appointed by the executive committee of the Republican Party supervisor of the Republican

organizations in the counties of Barnwell and Edgefield, which counties he organized and canvassed so efficiently that, in spite of all difficulties, both were carried "for a convention" on the question as to whether or not there should be a convention to frame a constitution for the government of the State.

He was elected a delegate to the convention from Edgefield, and after its adjournment, on his return to Barnwell, was tendered the nomination of State senator; but on declining to accept, was nominated and elected to the House of Representatives of South-Carolina. He was soon after appointed assistant adjutant and inspector-general of the State; was president of the State convention which nominated the electors of President in 1868; and was president of the convention in which R. K. Scott was nominated for governor.

In 1870, Mr. Elliott was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for representative from South-Carolina in the Forty-second Congress, and, after a vigorous campaign, was elected by nearly seven thousand majority. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-three votes. During his entire service in the House he has been a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Elliott is a full black, with all the distinguishing features of his race. In literary attainments he has few superiors in the House. He is a good speaker, and has many times addressed the House in a manner to elicit attention and command respect. His speech in favor of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, in reply to Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, was one of the most powerful arguments delivered in favor of that measure. The scene was one of rare historical and dramatic interest.



Richard H. Leavin

RICHARD H. CAIN.



RICHARD HARVEY CAIN was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, April 12, 1825. His father was of African descent; his mother was an Indian of the Cherokee nation. He was carried to the State of Ohio when a child by his parents, who settled in Gallipolis. At the age of six years he was placed in the family of Lemuel Butler, of Portsmouth, Ohio, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. During this period he had no advantages of education save such as he obtained in the Sunday-school, and, by his own perseverance, in private study at night after the labors of the day. Early in life he became a member of the Methodist Church. He entered the ministry, and for several years was a Missionary in the West. He was stationed in St. Louis, Missouri, and at Muscatine, Iowa, from 1856 to 1859. Being desirous of obtaining a collegiate education, he entered Wilberforce University in 1860, where he pursued a course of studies until 1861. In that year he was transferred to New York by Bishop Payne, and remained in Brooklyn, as pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, until July, 1865. He was appointed Missionary to the freedmen of South Carolina, and, as General Superintendent, was engaged in organizing Churches in that State.

In 1868 he was appointed by General Canby an Alderman of Charleston city. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took a prominent part in the reconstruction of the State. He was elected a State Senator in 1868, and served until 1870. During the time in which he held these important and responsible offices he was editor of a Republican newspaper, and continued to perform the arduous labors of that position for seven years. He took strong ground in favor of harmonizing the conflicting in-

terests of the two races of the State. He advocated the development of all the material interests of South Carolina as the best means of promoting the peace so necessary to the well-being of the whole people. He maintained the importance of securing homesteads by the newly made citizens on the one hand, and on the other the necessity of an acceptance by the whites of the new relationships of all parties under Congressional reconstruction.

In 1872 Mr. Cain was elected Representative from the State at large to the Forty-third Congress, by an overwhelming majority, over Lewis E. Johnson, son of Reverdy Johnson. He served as a member of the Committee on Agriculture.

ALEXANDER S. WALLACE.



ALEXANDER S. WALLACE was born in York County, South Carolina, December 30, 1810. He received a common-school education and became a planter. He was appointed a magistrate in 1838, and was successively re appointed until 1853. He was elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature in 1852, in opposition to the secession movement of 1851, and was re-elected for five successive terms. He was a candidate for re-election in 1860, and was defeated by the Secessionists, but was elected as a Union candidate in 1865. In July of the following year he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District of South Carolina.

When his State was in process of reconstruction Mr. Wallace was the Republican candidate for Representative from South Carolina to the Forty-first Congress. His Democratic competitor, William D. Simpson, had served in the rebel army and in the Confederate Congress. At the election Wallace received 9,807 votes and Simpson 14,098. The South Carolina Board of Canvassers first gave a certificate of election to Mr. Simpson, and then reconsidered their action and gave a certificate to Mr. Wallace. After long consideration of the case by the Committee on Elections, they reported in favor of the right of Mr. Wallace to the seat, basing the report upon three propositions, as stated by Mr. Cessna: (1.) That when one of two candidates is ineligible the votes given for him are of no effect, and the other candidate is elected; (2.) that there was such intimidation as in the judgment of the Committee invalidated the poll in several of the counties of this district; (3.) that enough voters were driven from the polls, because of violence and fraud, to have changed the result had their votes been admitted. Mr. Wallace was sworn in and took his seat May 27, 1870.

L. CASS CARPENTER.



CASS CARPENTER was born at Putnam, Connecticut, February 20, 1836. He was educated in the public and high schools of New England. At an early age he removed to New Jersey, and taught school for several years, at the same time writing a good deal for the public press. He was for six years a clerk in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, and correspondent of several prominent journals over the signature of "Cass."

Mr. Carpenter studied law in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., but removed to the South before graduating. He was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession of law. In 1868 he assisted in establishing the first Republican daily newspaper in South Carolina, the "Charleston Republican," and in 1870 he removed thither to become one of its editors. In the autumn of the latter year he established at the State capital the "Columbia Daily Union," which he still owns and edits. He organized the Southern Republican Press Association in 1871, became its first president, and has been annually re-elected.

Mr. Carpenter takes great interest in the cause of popular education, not only in his own State, but throughout the country. He is President of the Board of Regents of the South Carolina State Normal School, and has contributed his best efforts to bring that institution up to a proper standard. He is a firm and uncompromising friend of the colored race, and has given the best services of his life to the elevation of that people. He was elected to Congress as a Republican, from what is known as the "Brooks District," to succeed Hon. Robert B. Elliott, resigned. He had no organized opposition, receiving twenty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-five votes against eighty-seven scattering.



Alexander H. Stephens
Washington D.C.
12 December 1874

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS was born February 11, 1812, in that part of Wilkes since embraced in Taliaferro County, Georgia, about two miles from the present town of Crawfordville. His grandfather, Alexander, an Englishman, was an ardent Jacobite. After the fatal field of Culloden he made his way to America, was in the colonial forces at Braddock's defeat, and served with honor as a captain in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. His son Andrew was a man of limited means but persistent industry, and maintained a high standing for probity and honor. Alexander lost his mother in his infancy, and at the death of his father he was left in complete orphanage at the age of fourteen. The home where his grandfather, father, and mother had lived and died was sold for distribution among the children, and four hundred and forty-four dollars constituted the amount of his patrimony.

The boy was not endowed with a robust constitution, but from his infancy was frail and sickly. He attended a country school in winter, and in summer worked on the farm of an uncle, who was his guardian and foster-father. His Sunday-school teacher had the sagacity to perceive the cleverness of the youth, and the generosity to take an interest in his education. He rehearsed the praises of young Stephens to Mr. Webster, a Presbyterian minister, principal of an academy in Washington, Georgia, who conceived the idea of training the talented boy for the ministry. He was entered as a student under Mr. Webster, and soon became a Church-member and a practical Christian. In the course of a few months his preceptor was more and more impressed with the youth's fitness for the holy calling, and advised him to prepare for the ministry. He

offered to send him to college and assume his expenses while there. The religious temperament of Mr. Stephens led him to entertain the subject favorably, and his relatives concurred in the minister's views. Meantime he continued his preparatory studies with his generous friend, who soon after fell ill and died. The full name of this benevolent and good man was Alexander Hamilton Webster. It was after his death, and in grateful respect for his memory, that Mr. Stephens adopted "Hamilton" as his middle name.

Several gentlemen in the town of Washington insisted that they should be allowed to carry out the designs of the deceased preceptor, and that Stephens should go to college. He accepted their proposition on the same condition he had accepted that of his deceased preceptor—that all advances should be held, and ultimately repaid, as a loan. He entered the University of Georgia in August, 1828. During the progress of his studies, about two years later, grave doubts touching his vocation forced themselves upon his mind. The embarrassment of his position weighed heavily upon him, and he determined to go no further before taking counsel of his uncle and guardian. He appreciated the circumstances of the case, and discreetly came to his nephew's aid by surrendering to him his entire patrimony. He now had become able to defray his own expenses, and henceforth relied only on his own purse. He graduated in 1832 with the highest honors.

After Mr. Stephens left college his narrow circumstances induced him to accept the situation of teacher in an academy at Madison, Georgia. This he held for one term, and then took charge of a private school in Liberty County. With the proceeds of two years occupied in teaching he was able to pay, with interest, all that had been advanced for him during the early part of his education. Meanwhile he had read several elementary law books, and now resolved to enter upon the profession of his choice. He relinquished his situation as teacher, and took up his abode at Crawfordville as a student of law.

He was admitted to the bar on the 22d of July, 1834, on which occasion he was highly complimented by the distinguished Judge,

William H. Crawford, before whom he was examined, and by Joseph H. Lumpkin, late Chief-Justice of Georgia, the head of the examining committee. He rode the northern circuit of Georgia, and pushed his way with such energy that in two years he secured a fair proportion of the cases tried in its courts. He managed his cases with skill, and rapidly advanced toward the most distinguished eminence as a lawyer. As an advocate he soon became renowned in Georgia. His power over the jury was unsurpassed. There was a magnetism in his appeals which frequently carried his hearers away, and dissolved the court and jury in tears. Yet his style was neither florid nor redundant, and his manner was disfigured by no theatrical arts. His standing in courts of law where the pure principles of the profession alone avail was equally high. He would undoubtedly have attained to the first rank as a jurist had not his sense of duty to his constituents, while in public life afterward at Washington, kept him out of the courts. His invariable rule while in Congress was to devote his attention exclusively to the public business. With a single regard to the duties of a Representative, he scrupulously withdrew himself from a profession whose highest honors were within his reach, and, though repeatedly solicited to appear in cases in the Supreme Court, he uniformly refused.

In 1836, against his wishes, he was nominated by his friends for the Legislature, and was triumphantly elected against the bitter opposition of the party known as Nullifiers, or Fire Eaters. He signalized his appearance as a legislator in the advocacy of the bill for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, connecting the point now known as Atlanta with Chattanooga in Tennessee. His speech was brief and overwhelming. "Every eye," wrote Judge Harris twenty years afterward, "was turned to the thin, attenuated form of a mere boy, with a black, gleaming eye and a cadaverous face. The attention became breathless; the House was enchained for half an hour by a new speaker, with new views of the question. The speech was electrical. From that hour he has been a man of rank."

During the six years which he remained in the Legislature Mr.

Stephens was very prominent, particularly in all measures relative to the finances and credit of the State, internal improvements, and education. On all matters relating to the judiciary and the Constitution he took a conspicuous part. He was never well during all this time, and, indeed, has been a confirmed invalid throughout life.

In 1839 Mr. Stephens appeared for the first time before a public audience in Charleston, South Carolina, in his capacity of delegate to the Commercial Convention, composed of representatives from the Southern States of the Union. The subject under discussion was the importance of a direct Southern trade with Great Britain, and the best mode of awakening public attention to the subject. In a speech on this occasion Mr. Stephens took issue with some of the most eloquent orators of the South, and triumphantly carried his point in the midst of unmeasured applause. The delegates from different portions of the South contributed, by their enthusiastic account of his performance, to extend his fame to the remotest parts of the country.

In 1842 Mr. Stephens was elected to the State Senate, in which he took an active part as a debater and working member. In 1843 he was elected a Representative in Congress as a Whig of the State-Rights school. He was a member consecutively for sixteen years, retiring voluntarily in 1859, amid expressions of universal regret. At the time of his appearance in the House of Representatives the Texas question was the absorbing subject. The strength of the parties was nearly equal, and the House of Representatives became the arena of angry conflict. Seven plans for the settlement of the vexed question had been successively introduced and rejected. Mr. Stephens, with six or eight other Whig members from the South, stood aloof from the Free-Soil Whigs of the North, and now practically held the balance of power in the House. Every other plan had failed before Alexander H. Stephens and Milton Brown, of Tennessee, came forward, January 13, 1845, with their celebrated resolutions, under which Texas was admitted into the Union. The Whigs denounced them at the time as unconstitutional, but six years later Webster gave them the sanction of his high authority.

Diverging from the Whigs on annexation, he widened the separation still more by his opposition to the Protection Policy, as well as to that of receiving abolition petitions in Congress. He supported Henry Clay, however, for the presidency in 1844, having faith in his patriotism, and believing that he would prove an able President. He regarded the Mexican War as a wanton and unconstitutional aggression on Mexico, and charged its responsibility on President Polk. The opposition in Congress was then in a hopeless minority of about seventy. The Administration party raised the hue and cry against Stephens in reply to his denunciations of the conflict. He met the storm of obloquy by which he was assailed with intrepidity, and his opposition soon began to tell. A speech delivered by him against the war on the 16th of June, 1846, gave him acknowledged standing as one of the first debaters in the country. He presented an anti-war resolution, the ultimate effect of which was to alter the complexion of parties and give the opposition the majority in the Congress which met on the 4th of March, 1847. During the Polk administration he was, by the force of circumstances, the leader of the opposition in the House, and distinguished himself fully as much as Mr. Clay had done in the same role in the Senate during the administration of John Tyler.

Mr. Stephens conceived that General Taylor, if elevated to the presidency, might be instrumental in promoting the best interests of the country, and accordingly declared him his candidate. He was chiefly responsible for the organization among Congressmen known as the "Young Indians," started in the interests of General Taylor. Abraham Lincoln, then in Congress, was one of Mr. Stephens' active collaborators in the Taylor movement, and was one of the "Young Indians." After General Taylor's election Mr. Stephens was offered a seat in the cabinet, but declined the honor, preferring to retain his post in Congress. Shortly before the President's death serious differences arose between Mr. Stephens and members of the cabinet, but on the accession of Mr. Fillmore his influence with the Administration was re-established. He took a prominent part in effecting the compromise adjustment of 1850.

During the term of President Pierce Mr. Stephens pursued an independent and unpartisan course, acting in what he regarded as the best interests of the country without regard to political organizations. While the policy of this Administration did not altogether accord with his own views, there were many of its measures which received his powerful support. His part in the territorial legislation was important. In the re-affirmation of the adjustment measures of 1850, which was made by Congress in 1854, Judge Douglas and Mr. Stephens took the controlling part, the former in the Senate and the latter in the House.

Mr. Stephens now considered his mission in Congress at an end, and thought that duty no longer required him to sacrifice his abiding wish for the retirement and repose which his wasted body so much required. He accordingly made it known to his constituents that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and bade his friends in Congress adieu at the close of the session of 1854. But events conspired to frustrate his purpose. The Know-Nothing organization overspread the country with the violence of an epidemic. Mr. Stephens regarded it with detestation, and threw himself with all his abilities and zeal against it. He was now taunted with the charge of fearing to present himself for re-election from dread of a popular condemnation of his present course. Believing that the public liberties were imperiled by this dangerous secret organization, he felt it to be his duty to do all in his power to arrest its influence for evil. He accordingly changed his purpose, and in a speech of great eloquence announced himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress. At the start the Know-Nothings were supposed to have a majority of three thousand in the district. But he spoke every-where, arousing the public mind to a full sense of the dangers which impended, and was triumphantly returned by three thousand majority. He re-entered Congress with increased prestige, and was acknowledged on all sides as the most powerful orator in public life, and one of the greatest of living statesmen during the last five years of his service.

As chairman of the Committee on Territories, Mr. Stephens in-

troduced Minnesota and Oregon into the Union through the House of Representatives. There was strong opposition from the South to the admission of Oregon. He appealed in a masterly manner to his southern friends to do justice, even though it should be detrimental to their own influence in the Federal Government. His speech on this occasion was, perhaps, the most effective that he ever made in Congress. It stands among the finest specimens of American eloquence, and is of great interest as embodying his theory of our system of republican government. With this memorable speech he closed his brilliant career of sixteen continuous years in Congress.

On the occasion of his retirement a public dinner was tendered him by Senators and Representatives without distinction of party, headed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. He declined this unprecedented honor, but yielded to a like invitation from his immediate constituents to a dinner which was given in the city of Augusta, Georgia, July 2, 1859. On that occasion he delivered his "farewell speech" to an immense audience assembled in the City Hall Park. He not only reviewed the whole course of his public life, but spoke upon some of the gravest questions then before the people.

Mr. Stephens foresaw the dangers and calamities by which the country was threatened before he retired from Congress in 1859, and endeavored to impress others with his own views of the way in which they might be averted. In the gloomy winter of 1860-61 he was at home, in Georgia, and was not an eye-witness of the fulfillment of his impressive warnings. The most memorable of all the speeches of Mr. Stephens was that delivered by invitation, on the 14th of November, 1860, before the Georgia Legislature. It was a strong appeal for the Union and solemn warning against secession. It created a profound impression throughout the country, and led to a private correspondence between Mr. Lincoln, president elect, and Mr. Stephens. This speech has been frequently construed as inconsistent with Mr. Stephens' subsequent course in connection with the Southern Confederacy. But he always believed

in the ultimate sovereignty of the several States, and always proclaimed that his allegiance was due to Georgia. In the very speech in which he urged the impolicy of secession, he admitted the right of a State to secede if in her sovereign capacity she chose to do so. Enlarged views of policy and patriotic devotion to the Union inclined him to moderate measures. He advised against a resort to secession on considerations of expediency, but firmly believed it to be right under sufficient provocation.

Mr. Stephens was elected to the Secession Convention of Georgia which assembled at Milledgeville on the 16th of January, 1861. There he continued to exert himself for the maintenance of the Union. He spoke and voted against the ordinance of secession. After it passed he was, much to his surprise, selected as one of the delegates to the city of Montgomery. He hesitated two days, but with the hope of doing something to preserve constitutional liberty he consented to go. At Montgomery, as a member of the committee appointed for the purpose, he took an active part in forming the constitution for the Provisional Government. After the constitution was formed he was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated February 11, 1861, the anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Stephens soon found himself differing very essentially on great questions of public policy from the Richmond authorities. The chief of these was his famous scheme for the purchase by Government of all the cotton in the country in order to sustain the public credit. The adoption of this plan would have been death to private speculation, hence influences were brought to bear to promote the adoption of another policy which resulted in the ruin of the Confederate credit, and the ultimate loss of the Southern cause. He did not allow his opinions to lead him into the organization of a party opposition, for he believed that such an opposition would be productive of mischief, and that the only mode of effecting any salutary change of measures was by impressing sound views upon those who had official charge of the cause. Hence he always maintained friendly relations with all those in authority; and when con-

vinced that they could not be induced to carry out his views concerning vital points, he withdrew as much as possible from participating in the administration of a policy which he did not approve. His last part in the Confederate drama was acted in the celebrated Hampton Roads conference. The part he took in that conference was prompted by the hope of possibly obtaining an armistice which would allow time for the cooling of hot blood and serve as a stepping-stone to negotiations for a permanent peace. The negotiations ending as they did, he gave up all as lost, and returned home to await the early collapse, which he saw was inevitable.

He was arrested by a Federal officer on the 11th of May, 1865, and under orders from Washington was conveyed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. During his imprisonment, which lasted five months, he was treated with much kindness, for which he has since expressed a warm remembrance of the officers of the army and the good people of Boston who ministered to his prison wants. He was released on parole October 11, 1865, and immediately returned home, paying his respects in person to the President in passing through Washington.

In 1866, while the conflict between President Johnson and Congress was raging, Mr. Stephens was elected to the United States Senate. But the President's policy of restoration was overthrown, and the elections held under it were annulled by Congress. On the 22d of February he delivered an address by invitation before the Legislature of Georgia. This speech, telegraphed in full to the New York "Times," published every-where throughout the United States and reproduced in Europe, was pronounced "the best yet proceeding from any citizen south of Mason and Dixon's line."

In 1873 Mr. Stephens was elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress without opposition, receiving the votes of Republicans as well as Democrats. Returning to Congress after so many years, he was treated with great consideration and respect by persons of both parties and all shades of opinion. Multitudes thronged the galleries on every occasion to hear him when it was expected that he would address the House.

Mr. Stephens has never been idle even in retirement. He has accomplished an amount of literary labor which is almost incredible in view of the absorbing nature of his official duties and the enfeebled condition of his body. His "Constitutional View of the Late War between the States: Its Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results," will be appreciated in after times as an invaluable contribution to the history of the important events through which the country has recently passed. It is pronounced by the "Saturday Review," the highest critical authority in England, to be a "perfect masterpiece of constitutional reasoning and political disquisitions."

He has recently published "A Compendium of the History of the United States from the Earliest Settlements to 1872." The only work on the subject ever written by one with a statesman's experience and a philosopher's comprehensive breadth of view, it is unquestionably the best production of the kind extant.

Physically Mr. Stephens is one of the most remarkable of men. He has never weighed more than ninety-six pounds, and his present weight is not more than seventy. His moral character is without a blemish. He is strictly temperate, and indulges in no kind of dissipation. He is distinguished for kindness, uprightness, and benevolence. He has often shown his appreciation of the help rendered him in boyhood by thus helping others. Forty-six young men have been educated by him, many of whom now adorn the pulpit, the bar, and other honorable vocations. He never kept an overseer on his plantation, trusting all to his servants during his long absences from home. They have remained with him since they obtained their freedom, feeling for him the warmest affection. He is a man of extensive reading and varied acquirements. He is fond of books of science, travel, philosophy, and history, but is probably most familiar with the Bible, which he has always by him on his table. As he says in one of his letters, he lives always with eternity in view, and has long since learned to look calmly through the mists of the river of death.



P. M. B. Gray

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PIERCE M. B. YOUNG.



PIERCE M. B. YOUNG was born at Spartanburgh Court-House, South Carolina, November 15, 1838, and was taken by his parents to Georgia the next year. His grandfather was Captain William Young, of the Continental army, who served with distinction through the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Young was brought up near Cartersville, Georgia, his present home. After suitable preparation he was sent to the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, where he graduated in 1857. From there he was sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He remained there from June, 1857, to April, 1861. He would have graduated in two months, but owing to the secession of Georgia from the Union he forwarded his resignation, which was accepted by President Buchanan.

He immediately entered the army of the Confederate States as second lieutenant of artillery. He was soon promoted to be first lieutenant, serving as aid to General William Walker, and subsequently as adjutant of Cobb's Legion. He was promoted to the rank of major in the Provisional army in September, 1861, and to that of lieutenant-colonel in December following. A year later he was commissioned as colonel of cavalry; in November, 1863, he was made a brigadier-general, and in December, 1864, a major-general in the same branch of service.

He served in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. He participated in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war, and was several times severely wounded. He was five times complimented in special orders for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field. He was in command of a division of cavalry and fighting when ordered to cease hostilities in compliance

with the terms of the surrender of General J. E. Johnston to General Sherman, in 1865.

After the war he settled in Cartersville, Georgia, and studied law ; but before beginning the practice he was, in 1868, elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress. He held a seat for a short time in that body, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. The Legislature of Georgia having expelled colored members, and otherwise incurred the displeasure of Congress before being fully reconstructed by the admission of her Senators, the House refused to receive her Representatives at the beginning of the Forty-first Congress, and Mr. Young was not sworn in until January 16, 1871. Less than two months then remaining until final adjournment, he had little opportunity to participate actively in legislation, yet on several occasions he addressed the House, generally on election cases.

He was re-elected by nearly ten thousand votes to the Forty-second Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Mines and Mining. Re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, he served on the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department, and the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration. He was in 1874 appointed by the Speaker one of the Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

Mr. Young's speeches in the House are marked by much ability, and are invariably heard with interest. One of his best speeches was delivered February 26, 1873, on the report in relation to the alleged Credit Mobilier bribery. He argued with much eloquence against the oppression and injustice involved in expelling Representatives for acts done previous to their election by the people. This he maintained would be subversive of "the free and untrammelled right of representation," which is "the great principle upon which turns all the machinery of our Government."



A. H. Harris

HENRY R. HARRIS.



HENRY R. HARRIS was born in Sparta, Georgia, February 2, 1828. His father was a Virginian, who emigrated to Georgia in his early manhood, and was remarkable for his unflinching integrity and strict ideas of justice, combined with great kindness of heart. His mother, descended from Governor Borden, who held the appointment of colonial governor from George the Third, was one of the finest specimens of the elegant women of the old school. She had two children, over whom she watched with a degree of love and care which was unsurpassed. The youngest son, Col. William T. Harris, fell at the head of the Second Georgia regiment on the field of Gettysburg. The eldest, the subject of this sketch, graduated with honor at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, in 1847. After leaving college he devoted himself to the study of the law, which he never completed, owing to the increasing years and infirmities of his father, who held large slave and landed property of which the son was under the necessity of taking charge.

When Georgia held a convention to consider the subject of secession, Mr. Harris was almost unanimously chosen to represent his county. He was a firm believer in the right of secession, and felt that the time had come when the preservation of the honor and interests of the South demanded its exercise. Hence, when Georgia seceded, no man threw himself more fully into the now "lost cause" than did Mr. Harris. He used his means without reservation, and applied his indomitable energy to the work of supplying the necessities of the soldiers in the field and their families at home. He occupied the position of aid-de-camp to Governor Brown during the war.

He has been for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. When chosen by his Church a delegate to the General Conference, he esteemed the honor more highly than any other ever bestowed upon him. He has long been a successful and devoted superintendent of Sunday-schools, laboring in that useful field with untiring zeal. On the 21st of October, 1847, Mr. Harris married Miss Eliza A. Gresham, a lady highly esteemed for her domestic virtues, combined with high culture and acknowledged literary talent.

Mr. Harris has been a planter all his life. In the county of Meriwether, where he has resided for forty-one years, he is recognized among the most enterprising, intelligent, and successful planters. Gifted as an orator, with power to sway an audience, he has always used his talents to promote temperance, justice, and religion. He has frequently been called upon to deliver addresses on literary and benevolent occasions, and for such efforts has deservedly obtained a high reputation.

Unexpectedly to himself, Mr. Harris was, in 1872, nominated by the Democrats of his district as their candidate for Congress, and was elected by nearly two thousand majority. In the Forty-third Congress he was appointed on the Committee on Enrolled Bills and the Committee on Mines and Mining. He introduced a resolution, which he supported by a speech, for reducing all salaries to the standard prevailing prior to the 4th of March, 1873, providing for the payment of actual traveling expenses of members of Congress, and for a restoration of the franking privilege, which he held to be of far more importance to the constituent than to the Representative body of a Republican Government, and the repeal of which, he maintained, was putting a "legislative embargo on knowledge."

One of the ablest speeches on the "Civil Rights Bill" was delivered by Mr. Harris. The following extract finds an appropriate place in this sketch, as well for its reference to personal experience as for its force and eloquence:

"I have, Mr. Speaker, been a planter all my life; have owned

many slaves, most of whom are my tenants to-day, and have been ever since they were emancipated. I know the disposition and character of the negro race, their wants, necessities, and adaptations. I am their friend; they feel it and acknowledge it. I am ready to do any thing that will ameliorate and improve their condition, for in doing it I am sensible of the fact that I will thereby promote the material prosperity of the whole country. But I say to the friends of this measure, that if I were the direst enemy of the colored man, and desired to depress him in the scale of human intelligences; nay, if my purpose was to exterminate him from the earth, I would ask no surer or speedier means of accomplishing that end than the enactment and practical enforcement of just such measures as those embodied in this 'civil rights bill,' the effect of which is to estrange him from, and antagonize him to, the white man.

"Pass this bill and you entail upon us still further discouragements and confusions, which will not only undo what we have already accomplished in building up a system of common schools for both races alike, but you will thereby restrict our beneficence, and compel us to inaugurate still another and more partial system. This remark is not intended as a threat, nor has it any of the feelings or spirit of vindictiveness in it. Threats are the weapons of cowardice; and vindictiveness finds a place only in malignant hearts. But I will say that if it be the object of this bill to compel the association of the two races in schools, churches, hotels, burial grounds, public conveyances, or anywhere else, that its purposes will never be accomplished. The common sense of the black man forbids him to aspire to it, and the self-respect and taste of the white man revolt at the thought, and will never tolerate it. The associations of men in social life have ever been, and will always be, voluntary—prompted by either taste or interests, or by both combined. It is true that political power, intensified and concentrated for its own aggrandizement, may accomplish much in modifying, and even overthrowing, forms of government; but in the utmost stretch of that power it can never repeal or annul the laws

of God. And hence, sir, we at the South have no fears of social equality, although its enforcement should be attempted by the strong arm of government in the most positive and direct legislation. The inherent rights and instincts which a wise and beneficent Creator has implanted in the breast and stamped upon the brow of the Anglo-Saxon race, and which adhere to him in every country, clime, and condition of earth as God's own signet of superiority, forbid it. It is not this fear that impels us to oppose so strenuously the passage of this and all similar bills, but it is because the settlement of all such questions rightfully belongs to us, and we know that we can dispose of them better than you can. We see, and have already sorely felt, the consequences of such interference with our internal rights and regulations. We ask nothing for ourselves, individually or as States, that we do not freely accord to you and your States.

"If the States have not the right to regulate all such matters as those embodied in the provisions of this 'civil rights bill,' let me ask in all candor what subject involving the status and rights of citizenship is left within their control and beyond the reach of Federal legislation? Have the States no reserved rights? If they are without rights, then they are no longer States. Take their rights away, as you propose to do in this bill, and you at once establish a precedent upon which the Congress can at will transform the sovereign States of the Union into mere provisional dependencies.

"You have but to take a few more steps in this direction and you will have obliterated the very principle, the sovereignty of the States, from which the Federal Government itself derived its vitality and power. Mr. Speaker, when slavery was abolished we hoped and felt that the great 'apple of discord' was forever removed from the councils of the nation—that with the reconstruction of the Government would come the restoration of peace and fraternity—that men of all parties, from every portion of the Union, would come together in a spirit of mutual concord and conciliation, and address themselves with equal earnestness to the great work of

repairing the sad desolations of war, and the development of the vast resources of our common country. But alas! alas! how great the delusion! We of the South, amid our impoverishment and ruin, still find ourselves a prey to oppression and wrong. Will this strife never cease? Will the day never come when moderation, justice, and equality shall obtain, and when we, as a people of a common country and a common destiny, can dwell together in unity? Let those who are in power and control the affairs of the Government answer. The people of the South were honest rebels, (if, indeed, rebels at all,) and are no less to-day American citizens, loyal in every sentiment of their nature to the true principles of Constitutional liberty, as taught by the fathers of the Republic; and they will emulate the most ardent in preserving and transmitting to their children that priceless boon. Hence, sir, we can never lend our voices or our votes to the support of any measure which, like the 'civil rights bill,' destroys the equilibrium of our federal system by invading the sovereignty of the States, and thereby denying to the people that very 'domestic tranquillity' which it was instituted to promote."

An observing newspaper correspondent in writing of Mr. Harris says: "He is a Christian in precept and practice, and one whose principles are so well established that they are but strengthened in Washington, as the storm strengthens the pine. Mr. Harris is not a 'showy' man; there is no flash or brilliant nonsense about him. He is courteous, well educated, and a model of that rare article, common sense. Since he has entered Congress he has never missed a roll call, never neglected to vote on a measure, and never permitted a letter to go unanswered thirty-six hours. He is a man about six feet high; sparely but well built, with quiet, regular features, set in a frame of long brown hair and beard."

PHILIP COOK.



PHILIP COOK was born in Twiggs County, Georgia, July 31, 1817. His ancestors were citizens of Virginia, who removed to Georgia. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. His father was a major in the Eighth Regiment, United States Army, commissioned by President Madison. He resigned soon after the war of 1812, during which he was in active service. The son was a student at the Oglethorpe University in 1838 and 1839. During the two years ensuing he studied law in the University of Virginia, and in 1842 commenced the practice in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia.

He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, as a private, and was commissioned first lieutenant, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and in August, 1863, brigadier-general. He saw much active and perilous service; was wounded at Malvern Hill by the fragment of a shell; was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, (where Stonewall Jackson was killed,) and lay disabled four months. He led the troops which assaulted Fort Stedman, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was held until July, after the close of the war, when he was paroled by President Johnson.

He was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention called by President Johnson in 1865. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat. He was elected a Representative from Georgia to the Forty-third Congress, in which he served on the Committee on the Militia. He addressed the House on the Mississippi Levees and on the Transportation question.



Hiram P. Bell

HIRAM PARKS BELL.



HIRAM PARKS BELL was born in Jackson County, Georgia, January 19, 1827, of poor but respectable parentage. His father moved to Forsyth County, in Cherokee, Georgia, in 1840, immediately after the removal of the Cherokee Indians to the West. Here he opened a farm in the woods, upon which the subject of this sketch labored diligently until he attained the age of twenty, possessing only such educational advantages as were afforded by a county school three months in the year. He had a great taste for reading, and read every book he could procure. At the age of twenty, with his father's consent, he left home without a dollar, and entered the academy at Cumming, Georgia, where he remained two years, under the tuition of a most excellent teacher, making rapid progress in English literature and in Latin.

After leaving school he taught for two years, during which time he studied law without the aid of a preceptor. On his admission to the bar in 1849, he answered every question upon a very thorough and searching examination. In 1851 he entered upon the practice of the law in Cumming, where he has resided ever since. Upon his admission to the bar he married Miss Virginia M. Lester, to whom he became engaged three years previous while they were class-mates in school.

He was a candidate for alternate elector on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in the presidential race of 1856. In 1860 he was a candidate for elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, during which campaign he canvassed every county in the Sixth Congressional District, and ardently supported the ticket on the ground that the candidates stood on a National Union Platform. In December, 1860, he was elected without opposition as one of the delegates

from Forsyth County to the Convention of Georgia which adopted the ordinance of secession, to which he was earnestly opposed, but upon its adoption he cast his fortunes with the destiny of his native State. In October, 1861, he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Forsyth, Cherokee, and Milton, defeating his opponent by a majority of eight hundred votes. This position he resigned, after serving one session, on the 21st day of September, 1862, being then in the Confederate army.

Upon entering the army he was elected to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Forty-third Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. He was severely wounded at the head of his regiment in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg. This wound disabled him from the service, confining him to his bed for nearly a year. In October, 1863, he was elected to represent the Ninth District in the Confederate Congress, defeating a strong and popular opponent by a majority of one thousand three hundred votes. He was a member of the Confederate Congress at the time of Lee's surrender. After that event he resumed the practice of his profession, which he has prosecuted constantly, in a large circuit and in the Supreme Court, with vigor and success.

In November, 1872, he was elected to represent the Ninth District of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, defeating his opponent by three thousand five hundred majority. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is every-where recognized as a gentleman of high moral and intellectual character. He takes an active interest in all educational and benevolent enterprises. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan Female College, (the oldest Female College in the world,) of the North Georgia Agricultural College, and of the Orphan's Home of the North Georgia Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South. As a speaker he is fluent, forcible, and eloquent. He has often won the admiration of the people of his section of the State by his powerful appeals both in the court-room and on the stump.

RICHARD H. WHITELEY.

RICHARD H. WHITELEY was born in Ireland, December 22, 1830, and emigrated to Georgia in 1836, where he was reared and self-educated. From boyhood until thirty years of age he was engaged in the manufacturing business. While thus employed he prepared himself by night study for admission to the bar, and was admitted to practice law in the spring of 1860. He was opposed to the secession of Georgia from the Union, and took an active part in the canvass which preceded that event. He entered the Confederate army in the spring of 1861 as a private, and surrendered in 1865 as Major of the Second Georgia Battery of Sharpshooters.

He resumed the practice of the law in the autumn of 1865, and confined himself strictly to his profession until the question of reconstruction was submitted to the people of Georgia. He took position promptly in favor of restoration on the basis of equal rights to all, and was elected in 1867 a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of Georgia. He supported in that Convention all measures necessary to carry out in good faith the reconstruction of the State, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Convention, took an active part in the formation of the State Constitution.

He was nominated unanimously in 1868 by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District for Congress, but was counted out by fraud and ballot-box stuffing. He was immediately thereafter appointed Solicitor-General of the South-western Judicial Circuit, in which position he acted until 1870. Pending his term as Solicitor-General, he was elected in February, 1870, by the reconstructed General Assembly of Georgia, as United States Senator for

the term ending March 3, 1871. There being a contest pending as to his right to a seat in the Senate, he was unanimously nominated again by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District for the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and by authority of special legislation was elected. Upon the vote in the Senate adverse to his right to a seat in that body he took his seat in the Forty-first Congress in February, 1871, and by virtue of the same election he was a member of the Forty-second Congress.

He was again unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Georgia, as re-adjusted under the last apportionment act, and elected to the Forty-third Congress. He served on the Committee on Manufactures and the Committee on Public Expenditures. His zeal was shown by his introduction, in the first session of the Forty-second Congress, of a resolution for a survey of the bay and harbor of Apalachicola, and also for the survey of the Chattahoochee River, which surveys were allowed and provided for in the act of July 11, 1870. The surveys being incomplete, at the opening of the second session of the Forty-second Congress he moved for their continuation, and for the survey in addition thereto of the Apalachicola and Flint rivers, which was allowed and provided for in the act of June 10, 1872. He never lost sight of the important objects which he desired to effect, and on the 8th of May, 1874, he made an able speech in favor of a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of these rivers.

Mr. Whiteley is a Republican from principle, and steadily supports all measures necessary and proper to enforce equality of rights as to all, and as uniformly supports all measures consistent therewith for the relief of the Southern people, and in aid of practical reconciliation.

JAMES C. FREEMAN.



AMES C. FREEMAN was born in Jones County, Georgia, April 1, 1820. His father, a native of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, was a strong Union man, and, although at an advanced age, was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, in which he strenuously opposed the movement to destroy the Union. The subject of this sketch, after attending schools and academies near his native place, went to the Forest Hill Academy, near Athens, Tennessee, where he studied about one year. He then entered upon the occupation of a planter in his native county. He married Miss Amanda Neal, May 9, 1843, and a year later removed to Pike County, where he engaged in planting on a large scale. He held over one hundred slaves by inheritance. He never cordially approved of the institution of slavery, and treated his slaves with great kindness—exactng of them much less labor than they voluntarily give to those who hire them since their emancipation. By reading and by extensive travel in Northern States he had become convinced that slavery was an evil in the States in which it prevailed, and that it would be better for all concerned that it should be done away.

He was earnestly opposed to the war for secession, and warned his neighbors that it would result in the overthrow of the institution for which it was undertaken. He boldly declared that he would not fight against the defenders of the national flag. He was drafted into the service of the Confederate States, but obtained exemption on the ground that he was a miller, he being the proprietor of extensive merchant mills.

When Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, came to Griffin, Georgia, as a refugee, Mr. Freeman went to him and offered him the hospi-

talities of his home, which were accepted. During the year which Mr. Bell spent with Mr. Freeman they had frequent conversations on the subject of the war. The former love of the Union which had characterized the distinguished Tennessean returned with all its early vigor, principally through the example and conversation of his host.

Mr. Freeman was from the first a Whig, and supported Bell and Everett in 1860. His acquaintance with the former had dated from the holding of a great Whig Convention at Cumberland Gap, in which each of the great contiguous States had their representative voters, the chief of whom were Bell of Tennessee, and Crittenden of Kentucky. Mr. Freeman was never given to politics to any considerable extent. His first candidacy for office was in 1872, when he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the fifth district of Georgia. He was elected, and on taking his seat in the Forty-third Congress was appointed on the Committee on Private Land Claims. His character in Congress has been that of a worker rather than a speechmaker.

JAMES H. BLOUNT.



AMES H. BLOUNT was born in Jones County, Georgia, September 12, 1837. After several years spent on his father's farm, and in various academies preparing for college, he entered the University of Georgia in 1853, and graduated in 1857. He then returned to his plantation, but occupied himself in the study of law under Judge Hardeman. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1858, and commenced the practice at Clinton, Georgia, but removed in the following year to Macon.

Soon after the commencement of the civil war he volunteered as a private in the Confederate ranks. He served three years under Generals Walker and Howell Cobb in Georgia, and under General Lee in Virginia, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

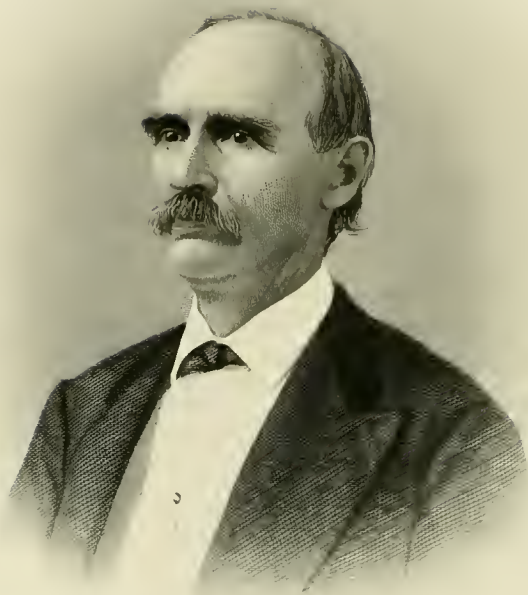
After the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Macon. He was a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention in 1865. After that he took no part in politics for several years, though nominated for the Legislature, and for member of the convention called to form a State Constitution, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, declining to run in every case.

In 1872 he was nominated for Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Georgia, and was elected by about three thousand majority. He was appointed on the Committee on Manufactures. He addressed the House on the contested election case involving the seat of his colleague, Morgan Rawls, and on the Civil Rights bill. After delineating the evils which would result to the South from the passage of this bill, he concluded by saying, "I represent an intelligent, brave, and generous people, and for them I have sought the attention of this House. For them I enter solemn protest against the passage of this bill, and invoke that justice which future times will award them."

ANDREW SLOAN.



ANDREW SLOAN was born in M'Donough, Henry County, Georgia, June 10, 1845. His father was a native of Spartanburg District, South Carolina, and located in early life in Henry County, Georgia. Mr. Sloan received his early education in the schools of his native district, and in Marshall College. He subsequently attended Bethany College, West Virginia, but lacked one year of completing the course prescribed for graduation. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and three weeks after his admission was elected County Solicitor. After holding this office eight months he resigned and went to Savannah. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, and held this position until the spring of 1867, when he resigned on account of sickness. In the spring of 1868 he opened a law office, and was soon after appointed Assistant United States District Attorney. Resigning in 1872, he was, without solicitation on his part, nominated by the Republicans of the First District of Georgia as their candidate for Representative in the Forty-third Congress. The certificate of election was given to Morgan Rawls, but Mr. Sloan claimed to have been elected by nineteen hundred majority. He contested the seat, and was admitted on the 24th of March, 1874. Mr. Hyde, of the Committee on Elections, addressing the House pending this contest, said, "The majority of the committee desired not to throw out a single vote unless it was absolutely required by law that they should do it; but if you count every vote that has been returned to the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. Sloan is elected; or if you go into particulars and questions of law, then also Mr. Sloan would be elected by a very much larger majority."



Alm' White

ALEXANDER WHITE.



ALEXANDER WHITE was born in Franklin, Tennessee, October 16, 1816. At five years of age he removed with his father to Alabama. He was educated at Courtland and Somerville Academies, and at the University of Tennessee in Nashville. He did not graduate, however, as he volunteered, before the close of a complete collegiate course, to serve in the Creek and Seminole War of 1836. He faithfully performed the duties of a soldier in that arduous campaign, and at its close commenced the study of law with his father, Hon. John White, late one of the Circuit and Supreme Court Judges of Alabama.

Mr. White came to the bar with an unusually accurate and thorough knowledge of the principles of his profession. He was at home in all branches of the law, both in theory and practice. During twenty-five years, in which he was actively devoted to his profession, he occupied the highest rank at the bar of Alabama.

He was for many years a Whig, but was never a violent partisan; and never diverted from his professional duties much time and attention to politics. In 1851 he consented to be a candidate for Congress, and was elected. In the Thirty-second Congress he was recognized as an able debater, and a careful, painstaking legislator.

After the close of the war Mr. White identified himself with the Republican party. He was one of the few prominent natives of the South who gave their influence and energies to the promotion of reconstruction. He was a member of the Alabama State Convention, called by Governor Parsons in 1865 to frame a new Constitution. In 1872 he was a member of the General Assembly of Alabama.

In the autumn of that year he was elected a Representative from Alabama—the State-at-large—to the Forty-third Congress. His eminent legal abilities were recognized in his appointment to the Committee on the Judiciary. On the 17th of December, 1873, he addressed the House on the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He maintained that the “experience of this country, the character of our people, and the character of their pursuits, prompt the consideration, if not the conviction, that a bankrupt law is proper and necessary in this country.” He pointed out serious defects in the existing law, and suggested remedies for them in a manner which indicated his complete mastery of the subject.

On the 6th of May, 1874, Mr. White delivered a speech in favor of an appropriation in aid of the Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition of 1876. The speech was replete with liberal and patriotic views. The annals of legislation furnish few utterances indicative of a more philosophic statesmanship than this:—

“When a nation, no matter what intellect may guide or genius preside over it, no matter what may be its success in the attainment of riches and dominion, when it forgets its honor, when it rejects those noble sentiments which alone inspire men and communities to great deeds, no matter how prosperous it may seem to be, there is within it rottenness, and it is on the road to decline and decay and death. The lessons of history every-where recognize the fact that it is only in the heroic ages, or under the influence of sentiments which spring from heroic ages, that nations have ever accomplished great things in the world.”

FREDERICK G. BROMBERG.



FREDERICK GEORGE BROMBERG was born in New York city, June 19, 1837. His parents were natives of Hamburg, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1832. The family removed to Mobile, Alabama, in February, 1838, the father establishing himself in business in that city, where he has maintained a high standing in business relations, and kept an unbroken consistency in his devotion to the American Union. In 1839, after the yellow fever epidemic, the family went to Pensacola, where they remained more than a year. Mrs. Bromberg then took her children for their health and education to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where she remained until 1848.

Having returned to Mobile at the age of eleven, Frederick fitted for college under Norman Pinney and J. A. Rindge. He graduated at Harvard University in 1858, and then returned South. In the spring of 1861 he went North, intending to proceed thence to Berlin for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the University, when the breaking out of the war frustrated his plans. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a student, and remained as assistant in the chemical laboratory until 1863. In that year he was elected tutor in mathematics in Harvard University, and held this position until 1865, when he resigned and returned to his home in the South.


The first act of public significance which he performed after his return to Mobile was to allow the use of his name as one of the advisory board of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which was then establishing a branch in that city. He was the only white resident willing to countenance the enterprise to that extent. Mr. Bromberg was Secretary of the Union League, an association of resident

white men who had maintained their fidelity to the Union during the war.

Mr. Bromberg was a member of the Republican Convention held July, 1867, at which the party was organized in Alabama. From that time until 1870 he was an active member of every Republican Convention held in his county, district, and State. He was appointed Treasurer of the city of Mobile in July, 1867, by Major-General John Pope, commanding the Department, and served until January 19, 1869. He was a member of the State Senate during four years ending in 1872, and pursued in that body an independent, non-partisan course. He was appointed postmaster at Mobile in July, 1869, and was removed without cause in June, 1871.

He was chairman of the Alabama delegation in the Cincinnati National Convention of 1872, and in that capacity announced the first votes for Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. At the District Convention of Democrats and Liberals, held in 1872, Mr. Bromberg was, on the second ballot, unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress, and was elected by the people. In the Forty-second Congress he served on the Committee on Commerce, and took an active part in the proceedings of the House.


CHARLES C. SHEATS.

HARLES CHRISTOPHER SHEATS was born in Walker County, Alabama, April 10, 1839. His early education was such as was afforded by the common schools of his native State, supplemented by close private application to books. He studied law, but did not enter actively upon the practice of his profession until 1867.

Mr. Sheats was elected a member at the Secession Convention in 1860, and was one of the seventeen who absolutely refused to sign the ordinance of separation. He was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama in 1861, and was expelled for his adherence to the Union in 1862. In the same year he was indicted for treason to the Confederate Government and was imprisoned. He could not obtain a trial, and was kept in close confinement until the end of the war.

He naturally identified himself actively with the Republican party pending the work of reconstruction. He was a member of the convention which met in 1865 to form a new Constitution for the State. In the same year he ran for Congress, but was defeated as there were four Union candidates. In the presidential campaign of 1868 he was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket. He was appointed United States Consul at Elsinore in 1869, and held this position until 1872. In that year he was elected a Representative from the State at large to the Forty second Congress as a Republican, receiving eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight votes. He served on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.


JAMES T. RAPIER.

AMES T. RAPIER was born in Florence, Alabama, in 1840. He is of African ancestry, but has a considerable admixture of white blood in his veins. He early made his way to Canada, where, in the enjoyment of a liberty denied him in his native State, he went to school and learned to read and write. He subsequently returned to Alabama and engaged in planting.

His tastes and talents led him to take an active part in politics, and he soon reached official position. In 1866 he received from the Governor of Alabama a Commission as Notary Public. He was a member of the first Republican Convention held in Alabama, and was one of the Committee that framed the platform of the party. He represented the county of Landerdale in the convention held at Montgomery, in 1867, to frame a new Constitution for the State. He was nominated for Secretary of State in 1870, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1871 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second Collection District of Alabama. He received the appointment of State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873 from the Governor of Alabama.

In 1872 Mr. Rapier was elected a Representative in Congress from the Second District of Alabama as a Republican, receiving nineteen thousand one hundred votes against sixteen thousand votes for the Democratic candidate. During the Forty-third Congress he served on the Committee on Education and Labor. On the 9th of June, 1874, Mr. Rapier delivered an able speech in favor of the bill "for the Protection of all Citizens in their Legal and Civil Rights." It was a clear and powerful statement of the necessity for such a measure, and of the absurdity of the opposition to the bill.


CHARLES HAYS.

HARLES HAYS was born in Greene County, Alabama, February 2, 1834. He was educated at the University of Georgia and at the University of Virginia. He devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits, and became one of the largest planters in Alabama. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama in 1867, and was one of the framers of the present Constitution of that State. He was elected to the State Senate of Alabama in 1868, and while a member of that body was elected a Representative to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving seventeen thousand two hundred and forty-three votes against five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight votes for his opponent.

Mr. Hays was admitted to his seat December 7, 1870, on taking the special oath prescribed by the act of July 11, 1868, and was assigned to the Committee on Naval Affairs. His first speech in the House, March 24, 1870, was on the Tariff, and was especially interesting as presenting the views of the southern planters. He affirmed his "adherence to the old principle that, with economy in the public expenditures, revenue should be the object, and protection only the incident," and maintained that the planting States would seriously disagree with any policy of protection which would cause prices to depend upon the will of close corporations.

He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a vote of eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy-three. His majority as a candidate for the Forty-third Congress was five thousand two hundred and twelve. During both these Congresses he continued to do efficient service as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. During the Forty-third Congress he was also on the Committee on Agriculture.

CHARLES PELHAM.

HARLES PELHAM was born in Person County, North Carolina, March 12, 1835. His family removed to Alabama in 1838. He received a thorough academical training, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced his profession until 1862, when he entered the Confederate service, although he had been earnestly opposed to secession.

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law. He gave all his influence to promoting the work of reconstruction under the acts of Congress. He was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit in 1868, and was discharging the duties of this office when he was nominated for Congress in 1872 as the Republican candidate. He was elected by a majority of six hundred votes. He served on the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Select Committee on the Washington National Monument.

He was diligent in discharging his duties on a Committee and attentive to proceedings in the House, although not appearing prominently in debate. He participated in a manner creditable to his liberality and public spirit in the discussion of March 21, 1874, in relation to making an appropriation to pay the teachers of the public schools in the District of Columbia. He advocated an appropriation which would pay what was due them, and provide for their salaries during some months to come.

JOSEPH H. SLOSS.




JOSEPH H. SLOSS was born in Somerville, Morgan County, Alabama, October 12, 1826. His father was the Rev. James L. Sloss, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in his youth, and was educated at Princeton College, under the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon. His mother was a daughter of Hon. David Campbell, who was the first United States Judge for the Territory of Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch received an academic education, and studied law with his uncle, Hon. Thomas J. Campbell, who was a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and died in 1850, while Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Sloss was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in 1849 removed to Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1858, when he supported Stephen A. Douglass for Senator against Abraham Lincoln.

At the breaking out of the late civil war he returned to his old home, and entered the Confederate Army as Captain in the Fourth Alabama Cavalry. He was promoted to a Colonelcy near the close of the war. After the war he was elected Mayor of the city of Tusculum, which office he held until 1870, save a short interval, during which he was suspended by General John Pope.

He was elected a Representative from Alabama to the Forty-second Congress, as a Democrat, by over five thousand majority. He was appointed a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. His first speech in the House, delivered April 4, 1871, was a forcible argument against the passage of the Ku-klux Bill. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, during which he served on the Committee on the Militia.

JOHN H. CALDWELL.

 OHN H. CALDWELL was born in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. He pursued an academic course of study in his native town, and was for two years a student at Bacon College, in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He did not, however, pursue his studies to graduation. Soon after leaving college, he returned to Alabama and began to take an active part in politics as a member of the Democratic party. He was elected to the Legislature of Alabama, and served with industry and faithfulness during the session of 1857-58.

Meanwhile he studied law, and having been admitted to the bar in 1859, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Jacksonville, Alabama. He was elected Solicitor of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Alabama by the Legislature at the session of 1859-60, and was re-elected at the session of 1863-64. He was deposed from office by the provisional Governor in 1865, and was re-elected the same winter when things were no longer provisional. He was removed from office in 1867 by military authority for refusing to obey orders, conceiving it to be inconsistent with his honor and duty as a civil officer to submit to such dictation.

Returning to private life he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued for a few years without interruption from political or official duties. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Alabama, comprising the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, De Kalb, Etowah, Jackson, Madison, Marshall, and St. Clair. He was elected by a majority of four thousand two hundred and fifty-one votes over G. D. Campbell, Republican. He served on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812.



L. I. C. Lamar

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.



LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR was born in Putnam County, Georgia, September 17th, 1825. His father was Judge of the Oconee Circuit, and died July 4th, 1834, at the age of thirty-seven. The widowed mother, being left with a handsome property, was enabled to educate her young son, the subject of this sketch, in the highest manner that the institutions of the State would afford. He received his early education at Oxford, Georgia, and graduated at Emory College in 1845.

He studied law at Macon, Georgia, under Hon. A. H. Chappell, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and practiced his profession with success. In his speeches to juries he quoted but few authors, and relied upon the testimony, common sense, and the justice of his cause. He was a great admirer of John C. Calhoun, and so attentively read all his speeches and commentaries upon government that he became perfectly familiar with almost every sentence the great South Carolinian ever uttered.

He removed to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, holding the position as assistant to Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor of "The Southern Review." He married a daughter of Judge A. B. Longstreet, President of the University. Mr. Lamar resigned his professorship in 1850, and returned to Georgia, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Legislature of Georgia, in which he served one term.

In 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette County, Mississippi, and was soon after nominated for Congress by the Democratic party of the Fourth District. The Whig party put up the ablest man they had in the district, if not in the State, Hon. James L. Alcorn, afterward Governor and United States Senator. The

candidates stumped the district together, and every one who heard the eloquence of young Lamar plainly foresaw that he had a brilliant future before him. The result was that he was elected over Alcorn by a majority of fifteen hundred votes. Entering the Thirty-fifth Congress at the beginning of the session of 1856-57, he soon displayed those powers of eloquence before that body that had characterized him on the stump. In 1858 he had become so popular with the voters of his district that he was re-elected without opposition.

Among the first regiments that left for the war in Virginia was the Nineteenth Mississippi, of which his old law partner, Hon. Christopher Mott, a veteran of the Mexican war, was the Colonel, and Lamar was Lieutenant-Colonel. Before the regiment was under its first fire, Colonel Lamar was stricken down with paralysis in front of his tent. After weeks of careful nursing he was able to be carried to his home in Oxford, and it was several months before he was able to leave his room. He then joined his regiment and was with it when it met the Federal troops, for the first time, at the battle of Yorktown. Colonel Mott was killed on the field, and Lamar succeeded in command of the regiment. Soon after, at the earnest solicitation of Davis and his cabinet, Colonel Lamar accepted a position as one of the Confederate Commissioners to Europe. Successfully running the blockade, he safely arrived in England, and from there went to Germany and to France, exerting his utmost endeavors to get the independence of the Confederacy recognized, and to form alliances with the governments. After an absence of a year he returned, and served with the army during the remainder of the war.

After the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, which he pursued with more industry than ever. In 1866 he was elected Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of Mississippi, and in 1867 was transferred to the Professorship of Law.

In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Democrat, by a majority of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five votes. On taking his seat December 1st, 1873, for his third term in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lamar was appointed a member of the Committee on Elections. He at once took rank among

the first orators and debaters in Congress. His speeches invariably received the extraordinary compliment of being heard with profound attention. His eulogy on Senator Sumner was unsurpassed, as a specimen of eloquence, by anything which the House of Representatives has heard within recent years. It was not more remarkable for its eloquence than for the lofty patriotism and conciliatory spirit with which it was pervaded. The following is a brief and characteristic extract from this admirable address:

"Charles Sumner in life believed that all occasion for strife and distrust between the North and South had passed away, and there no longer remained any cause for continued estrangement between these two sections of our common country. Are there not many of us who believe the same thing? Is not that the common sentiment, or if it is not ought it not to be, of the great mass of our people North and South? Bound to each other by a common Constitution, destined to live together under a common government, forming unitedly but a single member of the great family of nations, shall we not now at last endeavor to grow *toward* each other once more in heart as we are already indissolubly linked to each other in fortunes? Shall we not, over the honored remains of this great champion of human liberty, this feeling sympathizer with human sorrow, this earnest pleader for the exercise of human tenderness and charity, lay aside the concealments which serve only to perpetuate misunderstandings and distrust, and frankly confess that on both sides we most earnestly desire to be one—one not merely in political organization, one not merely in identity of institutions, one not merely in community of language and literature and traditions and country, but more and better than all that, one also in feeling and in heart?"

Much of the material for this sketch has been derived from an article published in the "Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel," by H. C. Stevenson, Esq., who, in a few comprehensive sentences presents a just and graphic estimate of Mr. Lamar:

"As a politician no one ever has any occasion to doubt his positions, for his texts are never taken to suit any sermon, nor his sermons made to suit any text. Always speaking *ex cathedra*, and almost invariably without notes, on the stump one could not find a more fascinating or impassioned speaker. Though in private circles he is sociable in his manners and conversation, yet he is retiring in

his habits and averse to public receptions. Usually quiet and taciturn, yet when fully aroused he is the most aroused man you ever saw. He has a large head, with a profusion of hair, an open, frank face, and a pair of keen little eyes, hardly larger than bullets. He is about the last man in Washington that a lobbyist or a member of a ring would approach upon a question of 'subtraction, division, and silence;' and if a man on that business would get off without a genteel thrashing, then and there administered, he would be extremely lucky."



C. R. Howe

ALBERT R. HOWE.



ALBERT R. HOWE was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 2, 1840. His father, Francis Howe, was a merchant of Boston, who, having retired from business, served four terms in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and one term in the State Senate. The subject of this sketch received such education as is afforded in the excellent schools and academies of Massachusetts.

He enlisted as a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, in which he was successively sergeant, second and first lieutenant, and acting adjutant. He participated in the campaign in North Carolina, under General A. G. Foster. Upon the expiration of the nine months' service of the regiment he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, in which he was subsequently promoted to be first lieutenant, captain, and major. He served in the Virginia campaigns with General Grant until the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, and was then ordered with his regiment to Texas, where he served under Gen. Weitzel until November 30, 1865.

He settled in Panola County, Mississippi, on a cotton plantation, in December, 1865. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1868, and during the same year he was a delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention. In 1869 he was appointed Treasurer of Panola County. He was a member of the State Legislature of Mississippi in 1870, 1871, and 1872. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican by a majority of over six thousand votes. Taking his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, he was appointed on the Committee on Claims.

HENRY W. BARRY.



HENRY W. BARRY is a native of Schoharie County, New York. Not having enjoyed in early life the usual facilities for acquiring an education, he supplied the deficiency at a later period by close application in private study. His efforts resulted in literary attainments which enabled him to take high rank as a professional teacher. After several previous engagements in educational institutions he was appointed Principal of Locust Grove Academy in Kentucky. He had just closed his second academic year in this institution at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

Mr. Barry at once enlisted as a private in a corps which was afterward consolidated with the Tenth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. Within thirty days of his enlistment he was made Second Lieutenant, and shortly after First Lieutenant, of Company II, which he commanded. The regiment having been assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under General Buell, Lieutenant Barry was sent with his company upon an important and dangerous detached service, in which the whole party was surrounded and captured on the 25th of July, 1862. In testimony of his gallantry in resisting capture the rebel commander restored his saber, and permitted him to send it to his brother in Louisville by the hands of his Second Sergeant, who, with the other non-commissioned officers and privates, was paroled. The officers were retained as prisoners, and sent to Tupelo, Mississippi, then in command of the Confederate General Price. Shortly afterward Lieutenant Barry was sent to Columbus, where he now resides. After remaining here for some time he was sent to Richmond, to be exchanged under a cartel that had been effected; but the order was countermanded.



H. W. Barry

1850-1851

1852-1853

and he was sent to Jackson, Mississippi, where he remained until his exchange the ensuing autumn. During his imprisonment in Mississippi he carefully used his opportunities of observation in studying the local character and resources of the country, obtaining information of great value in his subsequent career in that State.

After his exchange he remained for a short time on the staff of General Boyle, commanding at Louisville. On the 1st of April, 1864, he appeared before the Board of Officers, of which General Casey was President, which had been convened at Washington for the examination of officers for colored troops. His examination was so satisfactory that he was on the 7th of May, 1864, commissioned a Colonel of Artillery, and ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, to superintend the organization of colored troops in that quarter. He was subsequently assigned to the command of that important post. In the higher administrative duties thus devolving upon him Colonel Barry developed a capacity and a promptness which attracted attention in high quarters. He was continued at this post until April 7, 1865, when with the troops under his command he was ordered to Washington, and afterward sent by sea from City Point, on the James River, to Indianola, Texas. Landing at the latter point, he found himself in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Thence he was sent to command the troops in and around Victoria, Texas, where he remained till February, 1866, when he, with his entire command, was sent to Louisville to be mustered out. During his later military career he was brevetted first Brigadier-General and then Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct.

After leaving the army he established his residence at Columbus, Mississippi, the place of his former imprisonment, but spent a portion of his time at Washington, District of Columbia, where, in 1867, he graduated with honor in the Columbia College Law School. He then commenced the practice of the law in Columbus, engaging actively in the political canvass in behalf of the reconstruction policy of Congress. In 1867 he was elected a member

HENRY W. BARRY.

of the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi. At the meeting of this body in January, 1868, Mr. Barry's abilities and weight of character caused him to be recognized by both friend and foe as a leader in the great work of political and social reconstruction. As Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, the most important position in the Convention, he sustained himself to the entire satisfaction of the loyal people, and brought upon him the especial hatred of the rebels. The Ku-Klux not only exhausted their resources of billingsgate in traducing his character, but attempted to take his life. His right arm was broken by the pistol-shot of an assassin.

In June, 1868, he was elected to the Senate of Mississippi, but before the assembling of the Legislature his election to Congress vacated his place in that body. In November, 1868, he was designated a member of the Committee of Sixteen dispatched by the Republican Convention of Mississippi to urge upon Congress the restoration of the State under its new Constitution to its lost privileges in the Union.

In 1869 Mr. Barry was elected to represent the Third Mississippi Congressional District for the unexpired term of the Forty-first and for the entire term of the Forty-second Congress, receiving a majority of 3,193 over two competitors. Admitted to his seat in the Forty-first Congress April 8, 1870, Mr. Barry was appointed on the Committee on Elections. He warmly supported, both by votes and speeches, the reconstruction policy of Congress, believing it to be the only solution of the political and social problem of the South.

He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and served on the Committee on Patents, the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department.

GEORGE C. M^cKEE.



THE subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, James McKee, was a native of Chester District, South Carolina. Being of very decided anti-slavery views, and not wishing that his growing family of children should be reared under the influences of slavery then surrounding them, he removed from the South to Illinois, where, at Joliet, on the 2d of October, 1836, GEORGE C. M^cKEE was born. He was educated in the academic department at Knox College, and received a partial collegiate education at Lombard University.

Before reaching his majority he was admitted to the bar, and took part as a Republican in the famous "Lincoln and Douglas canvass" of 1858 in Illinois. When twenty-one years of age he was elected City Attorney of Centralia, Illinois. He practiced law until the outbreak of the rebellion, when, at the first call for troops, he enlisted as a private in the first company (11th Illinois Infantry) that left Southern Illinois. At the conclusion of the three months' term of service, during which time he had served as first sergeant in South-east Missouri, the company re-enlisted and re-organized for the three years' service, and he was unanimously elected Captain. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Vicksburg. During the siege of Vicksburg he commanded a corps of three hundred picked men. He repulsed the rebel assault at Yazoo City, March 5, 1864, although attacked by Generals Ross and Richardson with a force treble his own. After this he was ordered, as Brigadier-General, to equip four regiments of enrolled militia.

At the close of the war, having been continuously in Mississippi since 1862, he settled in that State at Vicksburg and resumed the practice of his profession, and also engaged in planting in Warren and Madison Counties.

He at once took a stand as an earnest-working Republican of liberal views. The Republican party of Mississippi was started and organized in his law-office at Vicksburg. He was appointed Register in Bankruptcy in 1867, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi from Warren County, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee framed the present judicial system of Mississippi. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress by 5,000 majority, but the State was not admitted to representation by that Congress. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress by 15,000 majority, and on being admitted to his seat was appointed on the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. McKee was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. He served during the former Congress as a member of the Committee on Territories and of the Select Committee on Mississippi Levees. In the Forty-third Congress he was promoted to the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and in that capacity had the honor of conducting to its passage in the House the bill admitting New Mexico into the Union.



J. R. Lynch

JOHN R. LYNCH.



JOHN R. LYNCH was born in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, September 10, 1847. His mother was a slave, the "property" of a Mr. Lapiche. His father being a man of wealth and character, made the necessary arrangements, when Lynch was yet a child, to have him and his mother set free, but by his sudden and unexpected death, and treachery on the part of the person who had entered into the agreement with him, the plan was not carried out, and both remained slaves until emancipated by the results of the war. During the period of his servitude, and while yet a boy, Mr. Lynch had a deep and irrepressible desire to rise above the hopeless lot to which his destiny seemed to have consigned him, and went forward with the energy which has characterized him since that time to the acquirement of as much education as was within his reach. He learned to read while yet a slave. After his mother became the property of a Mr. Alfred Davis she was taken to Natchez with her children, and has lived there ever since. In 1864, while the Federal troops were in possession of that city, Mr. Lynch had the opportunity of attending night-school for four months, that brief period comprising all the educational advantages which he has enjoyed. Since that time he has been entirely dependent on his own unaided efforts and resources for the advancement he has made.

He engaged in the business of photography at Natchez until 1869, when Governor Ames appointed him a Justice of the Peace. He was elected a member of the State Legislature, from Adams County, in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871. During his last term in the Legislature he served as Speaker of the House. On

the occasion of his election to this position the "Jackson Leader" said of him :

"That his course has been most remarkable thus far cannot be denied by any one. This will appear more evident by a comparison of his humble origin and the many disadvantages under which he has labored, with the honorable position he now holds and the high qualifications he brings with him to sustain him in that place. In point of education he is amply fitted ; in natural ability he certainly has no superior in the House. His knowledge of parliamentary law and usages has been tested in many heated contests with the best tacticians of the Legislature, and proved to be inferior to none, however able. Nor do all these high qualifications, so amply possessed by Mr. Lynch, contain all the good things we have to say of him. He has the still higher virtues of unimpeached honesty and veracity. During all the two years of tempting trials that he has witnessed, it never once was intimated that he was even open to suspicion. The record he made during all that time is as pure and untarnished as the driven snow. No one ever questioned his integrity, or clouded his fair name with the intimation that he deviated from the path of rectitude and right. If he sometimes departed from the course marked out, by a majority of his party, he did so, as he believed, in the discharge of a solemn duty, and with no other desire than to do what he conceived to be right. To the position of Speaker he may be expected to bring all these high qualifications, and to exercise them with the greatest possible prudence and impartiality."

In 1872 Mr. Lynch was elected a Representative to the Forty-third Congress from Mississippi as a Republican, receiving fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-one votes against eight thousand four hundred and thirty votes for H. Cassiday, Democrat. He served on the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

JASON NILES.



ASON NILES is a native of New England. He emigrated to Mississippi many years ago, and identified himself thoroughly with the interests of his adopted State. As a Republican he actively aided in the reconstruction of the State under the acts of Congress. In 1872 he was re-elected a Representative from the Fourth District to the Forty-second Congress without organized opposition, receiving fifteen thousand two hundred and sixty-six votes. During the Forty-second Congress he served on the Committee on Banking and Currency. He addressed the House in opposition to the Currency bill. In alluding to an assertion of Mr. Maynard that "the law makes money," he said: "I agree with him in that, but not perhaps in the sense which he intended. I say that is money which the law makes money. But what law? Not the law of Tennessee, nor the law of Mississippi, nor the law of Massachusetts, but the great higher law of the commercial world, the commercial international law; that is money which is made money by that law. But really the gentleman does not think that it is within the competency of legislation by Congress to make a thing money in defiance of the laws of trade and commerce. If so, then by a simple act of Congress the leaves on the trees might be converted into money. There are some things which even Congress cannot do, and I know it can do many. It cannot reverse or repeal the great laws of nature.

"There is a great deal in definitions. Mr. Burke defined poetry to be the art of substantiating shadows and lending reality to nothing. Now is not the definition of money as given by the gentleman from Tennessee identical in substance with Mr. Burke's definition of poetry?"



J. W. Syphes

DEPT. OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

J. HALE SYPHER.



HALE SYPHER was born in Pennsylvania, July 22, 1837, where his ancestors settled in the beginning of the eighteenth century. His grandfather first located in the valley of the Brandywine, and at the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to the valley of the Susquehanna, where he founded a home in the territory that subsequently became Perry County. This homestead farm was inherited from the original settler by John Sypher, the father of J. Hale, who is the youngest of three sons. His parents died early, leaving him by his own exertions to obtain a livelihood. By personal efforts he acquired a liberal education, in the struggle for which he was successively the "Farm Boy," the "Boat Boy," the "Country School Teacher," and the academy "Professor." At the first call to arms at the beginning of the late rebellion he entered the National Army for the defense of the Union, enlisting as a private soldier April 18th, 1861. In active service during the entire period of the war, he rose step by step through all the grades of the army to the rank of Brigadier-General, to which he was promoted for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." At the close of the war he located in Louisiana, having determined to make his permanent residence in that State, where he engaged in the culture of cotton and sugar.

In the midst of other duties he had read law, and was admitted to the bar. Having been earnest and efficient in assisting to maintain the Union of the States and the integrity of the nation, when Congress submitted the Reconstruction Acts he became equally active in efforts to restore his adopted State to her practical relations with the Union, and reorganize her industries. The people, duly appreciating his services in this new field, resolved to

make him one of their representatives at the National Capital. He was elected a member of the Fortieth Congress, was re-elected to the Forty-first, and also to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Grant and Colfax. In Congress he advocated a liberal policy of internal improvements, and amnesty to the South; the construction and maintenance of the levees on the Mississippi River by the General Government, and granting subsidies to aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In a speech delivered in the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Sypher said: "I regret that gentlemen upon this floor who advocate this measure have lost sight of the only national outlet to the West. They are looking across the country in a straight line to New York, expecting that by putting their hands into the National Treasury they can construct a line which will give them a safe and quick transit with cheap freights to the markets of the world. I regret to say that they have never once cast their eyes Southward, and thought of the great "Father of Waters," where their freights will float much cheaper than they can drag them up the hill with locomotives. . . .

In the Forty-first Congress, upon the subject of amnesty, Mr. Sypher said: "I regret to hear gentlemen upon this floor cite the outrages committed in the South as a reason why amnesty should not be granted. My experience is that the men who commit these outrages are not the parties affected by the disability clause. Let the Republican party, through its representatives in Congress, remove all the political disabilities of Southern men; let them by wise legislation aid in building up that beautiful country, devastated by war; let the people feel the fostering care of the General Government; aid us to build and maintain our levees, to construct new railroads, to keep open the mouth and improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, to encourage labor, capital, and diversified industry in the South, and it will accomplish more toward the development of a true sentiment of loyalty toward the Government than half a century of proscriptive legislation."



L. A. Sheldon

Editor of the

Western Union

and

LIONEL A. SHELDON.



LIONEL A. SHELDON was born in Otsego County, New York, August 30, 1831. When about four years of age he was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he spent his youth, attending school during the winter months, and working on a farm during the remainder of the year. At the age of sixteen, having obtained such training as the common school afforded, he left his father's house for the purpose of securing the means of higher education elsewhere. By dint of labor on a farm, alternating with school-teaching, he earned money to pay his expenses while taking an irregular course of study at Oberlin College. He subsequently studied law at Elyria, Ohio, and at Poughkeepsie, New York. Having been admitted to the bar in 1853, he opened a law office at Elyria, the county seat of Lorain County, and immediately entered upon a large practice. He was elected Judge of Probate, and served one term, but declined a renomination, preferring to resume the practice of his profession, which he continued without further interruption until the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Politically he was reared a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of republicanism as taught by the founders of the government, and in 1854 was active in organizing in his county opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He labored to prevent the repeal of the plank which had stood in the platform of the Ohio Democracy from 1848 to 1853 inclusive, denouncing slavery as an evil, and pledging the party to the use of every constitutional means to mitigate and finally eradicate that evil. The result of this opposition was to throw him into the Republican party at its organization.

In 1856 Mr. Sheldon was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and voted for the nomination of John C. Fremont for President. Upon the stump and otherwise he supported actively and ably the nominees of the Republican party until the breaking out of the war. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Militia by Governor Chase, and took an active part in raising volunteers at the beginning of the war. In August, 1861, he was unanimously chosen as captain of a company in the Second Ohio Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of major. Preferring the infantry service, however, he was, at his own request, transferred to the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, in which he received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. He remained in this position until for gallant and meritorious service he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and was brevetted Brigadier-General.

In 1861 and 1862 he served in West Virginia, Kentucky, and East Tennessee, taking part in the Cumberland Gap expedition under General Morgan. In November, 1862, he was detached from his regiment and placed in command of a brigade of new troops. He participated prominently in the battles of Chickasaw, Bayou and Arkansas Post, and was honorably mentioned in the reports of commanding officers.

On the first of May he was wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, in which his brigade suffered most severely. He participated in the battles and siege which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg. Subsequently, going with the Thirteenth Corps to the Department of the Gulf, he served until the close of the war in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans, where he engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. He was elected a Representative from Louisiana to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, and was appointed on the Committee on Commerce. He was active in his efforts to secure additional banking circulation for the Southern States, and labored efficiently to secure legislation favorable to the Southern Pacific Railroad.



C. B. Warrall

CHESTER B. DARRALL.



HESTER B. DARRALL was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1842. Left an orphan at the early age of six years, and being one of a large family, he learned while a mere boy that he must expect in his future life to depend on his own exertions. Through the teaching of his excellent mother he learned to love what was right and dislike what was wrong, and the lessons thus early impressed upon him have always guided him in life.

Attending the common and normal schools, he began teaching at the age of fifteen, and soon had the reputation of being one of the best teachers in the county. Afterward he studied medicine, still teaching for support during the winters, and graduated at the Albany Medical College before he was twenty-one. On graduating he was immediately appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 86th New York Volunteers, with which regiment he served during the whole war, having been promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

At the close of the war Mr. Darrall entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, but his health being bad he determined to try a change of climate and of pursuits. He therefore emigrated to Louisiana and engaged in mercantile business and planting.

In April, 1868, he was elected to the State Senate from St. Mary Parish. In November of the same year he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, but owing to intimidation and violence in a portion of the district the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bailey, had a large majority. Mr. Darrall contested, however, and on showing that the majority of his opponent was obtained by wholesale murders and intimidation, the House adopted the Report of the Committee, excluding the violent portion of the district entirely from the count, and in July, 1870, Mr. Darrall obtained his seat.

During the brief remainder of the Forty-first Congress, after being admitted to his seat, Mr. Darrall served on the Committee on the District of Columbia. Although making no speeches which attracted public attention, he attended faithfully and quietly to his duties as a representative. The Fourth Louisiana district, which he represented, is very large, comprising no less than fourteen parishes, which, in its transition period through the process of reconstruction, made many demands unknown before upon a national representative. All the duties growing out of his relations to his constituents Mr. Darrall performed with faithfulness, and at the same time, as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, gave intelligent and careful attention to the wants of the city of Washington.

He was unanimously nominated for reelection to the Forty-second Congress, and was elected over the same opponent as before. As the result of a peaceable election, he received a majority of more than five thousand votes—a signal vindication of the justice of the decision by which his seat was given him by the House in the preceding Congress. In 1872 Mr. Darrall was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a large majority over two competitors. He continued to serve on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and in the Forty-third Congress was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. He delivered an able speech in May, 1874, in favor of the bill to set aside forever for educational purposes the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. On the 18th of June, 1874, he delivered an elaborate speech earnestly advocating the passage of the bill “to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.”




Frank M. Morey

FRANK M. MOREY

REPRESENTATIVE FROM L. I. AND

FRANK MOREY.

RANK MOREY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 11, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was employed two years as clerk and book-keeper in a wholesale hide and leather house in Boston. He went West in 1857, and located in La Salle County, Illinois, and engaged in farming and teaching school, employing his leisure in the study of medicine, which he subsequently abandoned for the study of law. In 1860 he engaged in the grain and lumber business, and in the early portion of 1861 traveled through Kansas and Nebraska speculating in wild lands.

He was preparing for an overland trip to Oregon and California when the Rebellion broke out, whereupon he returned to Illinois, and in August, 1861, entered the army with the Thirty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, with which he served until September, 1863. He participated in the campaign throughout South-east Missouri and Arkansas under General Curtis. He was with his regiment in the Vicksburg campaign, during which he participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Baker's Creek, Raymond, Big Black, and the siege of Vicksburg. In September, 1863, he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and was on the Red River Expedition. He afterward served, until the surrender of Lee, as Assistant Adjutant-General of the district of Morganza. In 1865 he proceeded, under orders from General Canby, to Monroe, Louisiana, and organized the Freedman's Bureau in North-east Louisiana. He was honorably mustered out of the service December 31, 1865, and settled at Monroe, where he engaged in cotton planting and insurance.

Mr. Morey was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in 1867

and 1868, and in the latter year was elected to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in which he was a member of the Ways and Means, Railroad, and other important committees. He was appointed member of a Board of Commissioners for the revision of the Statutes at large, and of the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, on which he served two years. He is proprietor of the "Louisiana Intelligencer," at Monroe, Louisiana, an influential Republican journal. He is interested in railroad and other important public enterprises.

In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, but by reason of the widespread violence and intimidation which prevailed in that State in 1868 he was defeated. He contested his opponent's election, and in April, 1870, the matter was referred back to the people, by whom he was elected for the remainder of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses after a unanimous nomination and a vigorous campaign, receiving a majority of about two thousand votes. In the Forty-first Congress he was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He advocated the passage of the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill, and is a warm friend of all legitimate internal improvement. He closed a speech in favor of amnesty, with the hope that his friends would have "the political sagacity to pass a full amnesty bill, and not deal in the patch-work bills."

Mr. Morey was Chairman of the Committee on the Mississippi Levees in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and was an able advocate of the maintenance of the Mississippi levees by national aid. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by much more than the party majority in his district. To his efforts in this Congress was largely due the appropriation for the suffering thousands in Louisiana, rendered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi River. He succeeded also in procuring the passage of a bill creating an Engineer Commission to investigate the subject of a permanent plan for the reclamation of the Mississippi Valley from inundation. He is the author of the Civil Rights Bill, which he introduced at the commencement of the Forty-third Congress.

GEORGE L. SMITH.



GEORGE L. SMITH was born in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, December 11, 1840. He received his early education in the common schools for which New England is justly celebrated. He subsequently took a collegiate course, making excellent scientific and literary attainments.

At the breaking out of the war he obeyed the patriotic impulse which prompted him to enter the military service of the country. He participated in the labors, privations, and dangers of the camp and the field through which the Armies of the Republic moved forward to the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the integrity of the nation.

After the close of the war he settled in Louisiana, and invested a considerable capital in mercantile and other enterprises calculated to promote the interests of the South. He became President of the Shreveport Savings Bank and Trust Company, an institution which tended greatly to promote a spirit of thrift and economy in the people among whom it was established. He also engaged in journalism, and became proprietor of the "Shreveport South-western Telegram."

In politics he is a Republican, and as such was elected a member of the General Assembly of Louisiana for the session of 1870-71. The office of Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the Fourth District of Louisiana having become vacant by the death of Samuel Peters, member-elect, Mr. Smith was elected without opposition, receiving thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven votes. He took his seat December 4, 1873, and was appointed on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.



Geo. A. Harrison

GEORGE A. SHERIDAN.



GEORGE A. SHERIDAN was born, of Irish extraction, in Millbury, Massachusetts, February 22, 1840. A good common-school education had prepared him for admission to college, when, the war breaking out, the ardent temperament of the race from which he sprang impelled him to the field of military enterprise. Emigrating to Illinois, he enlisted as a common soldier in the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. It was not long before his intelligence, activity, and gallantry led to his promotion from the ranks to a captaincy. For three years he served through the eventful scenes of the bloody campaigns in the South-west, always bearing himself as a brave and faithful soldier. At last, in the terrible struggle at Chickamauga, he received a severe and disabling wound, and was compelled to retire from active service.

When the war was over Sheridan resumed his studies, devoting much of his time to intellectual culture and literary pursuits. A strong taste for poetry, the drama, and oratory, a keen wit and great relish for the humorous, enticed him from the persistent pursuit of the ordinary occupations and professions of life. But, as he was without means, there was a necessity that he should embark in some sphere wherein his natural and cultivated gifts could be made available for his support. Politics was the only field open to him.

He emigrated to Louisiana in 1867, and settled in Carroll Parish. He quickly made himself known to the voters of that parish by his genial and popular manners, his ready eloquence, and his kindly and benevolent character. At the first election in the parish under the new constitution of 1868 he was elected Sheriff, but did not

serve long in this office, Governor Warmouth having requested him to resign in order to fill the more important position of Adjutant-General of the State. The duties and emoluments of this office being small, and the services and popularity of Sheridan being estimated as of great value to Governor Warmouth and his party, a more lucrative office was given him—that of Tax Collector of the First District of New Orleans. This office he held until elected to Congress for the State at large, in 1872, on the fusion ticket.

In the campaign of that year, which was, perhaps, the most active and thorough ever made in the State, Sheridan bore a most conspicuous part, and by his eloquence and wit achieved a remarkable victory over the prejudices of the people, who were accustomed to regard him as of the obnoxious class known as “carpet baggers.” He soon became the popular orator of the State. The people everywhere crowded to hear and applaud him. No man in that region, since the days of Prentiss and Soulé, has held large assemblies in captivity by his eloquence so completely as George A. Sheridan.

He was elected to the Forty-third Congress by a large majority, but in consequence of the extraordinary proceedings which set aside the popular vote or returns of that election, he was at first denied admission on the certificate of his election. He awaited the final action of that body during the whole of the first session, and all of the second until within fifteen hours of the adjournment, when the long contest for the seat was determined in his favor, and he was admitted.

As an ever-ready extemporaneous speaker, endowed with a rich and mellow voice, an expressive, genial countenance, great earnestness of style and manner, inexhaustible humor and resources of illustration, Sheridan has no superior in the country. With these rare accomplishments he unites great amiability of nature and generosity of heart. His reputation as a citizen and public official has been clear of all imputations of unworthy acts, or suspicions of infidelity to duty, to party, or to friends.


$$2\pi_2^2 \sigma_1 - BH_2 \text{ (Mann)} \quad \tau_0(\sigma_1) = \tau_1$$

E. Lawrence

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.



EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE was elected a Representative from Louisiana to the Forty-third Congress in 1872, but was counted out by the returning board. Even in this partisan board, and among the chiefs of the Republican party, the election of Mr. Lawrence was conceded. His opponent, however, obtained the certificate, and presenting a *prima facie* title was allowed to take his seat, and Mr. Lawrence was not admitted until the last day of the Congress. While in attendance at the House prosecuting the claim to his seat, Mr. Lawrence was indefatigable in his labors to promote the passage of acts to benefit his people and State. The influence of his genial and magnetic personal qualities and his great activity and earnestness was quickly and largely manifested among the Representatives of the nation.

Few persons who have sojourned in the great city of New York have failed to visit, among other attractive places in its environs, the ancient and beautiful town of Flushing, and the neighboring villages which dot the shores of Long Island Sound and cluster around its quiet coves and inlets. Near one of these coves, famous for its pure sea air and picturesque surroundings, there still stands, in remarkable preservation, an ancient mansion constructed in the time and fashion of the Stuarts. This is the homestead of the Lawrence family, at Bayside, in which the subject of the present sketch was born, and which he now owns. The building is two hundred and thirty-five years old, and has always been held by the Lawrences, who were the first settlers, planters, and founders of Flushing. The Lawrences were from Hertfordshire, England, where many of the family now live. Their genealogy may be traced back

many generations, and will be found to include a number of men who were distinguished in the political and military history of England.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Judge Effingham Lawrence. The Christian name had been transmitted in the family from a not remote connection of the Lawrences with Baron Howard, afterward first Earl of Effingham of the British peerage. Judge Lawrence was a greatly honored and respected citizen of Queens County, Long Island. He held many high positions and raised a large family. An enthusiastic farmer, he was especially careful in rearing his sons to habits of labor and self-reliance, and with tastes and aptitude for agricultural pursuits. They were thoroughly trained in all the details of practical cultivation of the soil.

On reaching manhood, Effingham Lawrence emigrated to Louisiana, and, marrying early, embarked in planting in the Parish of Plaquemine, below New Orleans. Though one of the most ardent and indefatigable of planters, attending to every detail of an extensive plantation, the strong public spirit, energy, and patriotism of Mr. Lawrence could not be confined within the narrow limits of a planter's life. He had not resided long in the parish when his fellow-citizens demanded his services in the State Legislature. He was accordingly elected a representative from the parish of Plaquemine, and served one term, during which his fidelity and usefulness were so highly appreciated that at the next election he was promoted to the State Senate, in which he served four years most acceptably and usefully.

A strong Democrat, and ardently espousing the States-right views of the South, Mr. Lawrence was chosen a delegate to the Charleston Convention, in which he took a prominent part as a supporter of Breckinridge's nomination, and an opponent of the squatter sovereignty doctrine of Douglas. When the threatened consequences of the unfortunate issue of that convention fell upon the country, and the whole South rushed madly into secession and revolution, Mr. Lawrence shared the fortunes of his people, and was elected to the State Convention which passed the ordinance of secession.

During the war which followed he remained on his plantation, where the care of a large estate, of a great number of slaves, and a young family, absorbed his attention and demanded his constant vigilance. A great sufferer by the war, when it ended he accepted the situation. Without factious discontent or useless lamentation he settled down to the duties of a loyal citizen, abandoning all sectional prejudices, and applying himself with equal wisdom and philanthropy to the cultivation of feelings of mutual good-will with his recent slaves, now so suddenly invested with the rights and responsibilities of American citizenship. In this wise course few planters and public men have evinced more sagacity or achieved more success than Effingham Lawrence. He has thus acquired an influence over his colored employés and neighbors which has left him no regrets for the loss of his large slave property.

The liberality of Mr. Lawrence's opinions in reference to the proper course to be pursued toward the negroes, and his acceptance of the consequences of the failure of secession, led him naturally and logically to accept with cordiality the platform presented by the Liberal Republican Party in 1872, and enthusiastically to espouse the cause of Horace Greeley in the last Presidential contest. For this virtuous and wise citizen and great philanthropist Mr. Lawrence cherished a warm affection and profound reverence. His natural ardor and warm-heartedness found their largest vent and highest gratification when he enjoyed the privilege of entertaining Mr. Greeley at his famous and beautiful Magnolia Plantation. Nor did the philanthropist of Chappaqua ever experience more genuine gratification than when accompanying the great planter over his splendid estate and inspecting the many improvements he had introduced in cultivation, agricultural implements, and machinery.

It is in the administration of this great plantation, with its vast apparatus, its complicated machinery, and great variety of employments, that Mr. Lawrence has obtained a national reputation. He has been regarded for many years as the model planter of the South. Many distinguished men of this and foreign countries have visited Magnolia to inspect the cultivation and apparatus for sugar produc-

tion on the largest scale. They have always been received and entertained with an elegant and generous hospitality, and have invariably departed with a high admiration for the enterprising and public-spirited planter.

Mr. Lawrence was the first planter in the United States who introduced into this country the English steam-plowing apparatus and cultivating machinery, and demonstrated its great value in the rich and deep soil of the Mississippi bottom. He was also the first planter or farmer who ever applied steam to the cultivation of a growing crop. He expended many thousands of dollars in arranging and perfecting the machinery for this purpose, which resulted in complete success.

In the pamphlet copy of Mr. Greeley's "Letters from Texas and the Lower Mississippi," published by The Tribune Company in 1871, will be found an elaborate and interesting description of this machinery, and of Mr. Lawrence's general administration and cultivation of his plantation. The letter concludes with the following tribute to the great services rendered to agriculture in this country by Mr. Lawrence's intelligence, enterprise, and liberality: "I close, then, with an avowal of my confident belief that Mr. Effingham Lawrence has rendered an immense service to American agriculture, especially that of the Prairie States, by demonstrating the benefits not only of steam plowing but of subsequent steam tillage, and that the day is not remote wherein the 'barrens' of Long Island and New Jersey, the rich intervals of the Connecticut and the Susquehanna, will be profitably plowed and tilled to a depth of twenty-four to thirty inches by steam power, and that far larger and surer crops than those of the past will therefrom be realized. H. G."

Any sketch of Mr. Lawrence's character and career would be incomplete without reference to his courageous and manly attitude on the *race issue* during the time of the White League excitement in the summer of 1874. It was in the midst of this excitement, and when a large majority of his party and class in Louisiana had been provoked or misled into a quasi affiliation with the White Men's Party scheme and the White League organization, that Mr. Law-

rence published in one of the New Orleans papers an elaborate and exceedingly bold and able letter of remonstrance and warning against the new party and its doctrines. The language of this letter was alike firm and conciliatory. The old political associates of Mr. Lawrence were recalled by earnest entreaty and convincing argument to the platform and principles upon which they had stood together in the Greeley campaign. To this platform Mr. Lawrence avowed his unchanged devotion. He stood more firmly than ever by the pledge to protect the negroes in their equal civil, political, and industrial rights. He was almost tempted to doubt the consistency of his old political associates of 1872, whom he found in 1874 so actively, and, as he believed, honestly championing the proscriptive policy of the White League.

Admitting the evils which had resulted from the too hasty and rapid advancement of the negro to political rights and power, and the great abuses and corruption of political administration in the Southern States from the misplaced confidence of the negro in the white adventurers of the vicious and dishonest class that had ruled these States during the war—conceding that the negroes themselves had not always and sufficiently appreciated and wisely exercised their political rights and duties—yet Mr. Lawrence argued that it would be an unjust and illogical conclusion that the competency or honesty of the race should be questioned or denied.

Mr. Lawrence treats as a monstrous proposition the feature of the White League scheme which would proscribe white men who might employ radical negroes: "It suggests the idea that the man who hires his muscles to honest toil, that he may make honest bread, sells his conscience as a citizen to the purchaser of his labor, and proposes that no bronzed son of toil shall have awarded to him by the intelligent conservative white men of Louisiana, the right of unproscribed work, except on the condition that the worker shall yield to his employer his honest political convictions. If the negro citizen would for an instant yield to the demand thus conditioned and made, he would prove thereby not only his incompetency for, but his unworthiness of, citizenship." A far wiser solution of our political and

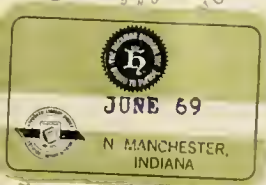
social difficulties would be found in a course of kindly encouragement and instruction of the negroes in their new duties, and in a studied respect for all their rights of opinion of political freedom and civil authority. Mr. Lawrence then proceeds to give his own experience of the progress and improvement of the negroes since emancipation, and to show what has been, and may be, effected by the policy suggested, which he had successfully practiced with his own former slaves—three hundred in number. Referring to the generous charities extended to the afflicted people of Louisiana in the overflowed districts during the previous summer, Mr. Lawrence expressed the hope that such incidents might incline the hearts of the people to a more earnest love of peace, and a more cordial fellowship toward their brethren and fellow-citizens of other sections and classes. The conclusion of this letter glows with philanthropy and patriotism. We cannot more gracefully close this sketch than by its reproduction:—

“Charles Sumner, the great apostle of emancipation, in his last utterance to the race for whom he had done so much, exclaims: ‘Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, and bury the hate engendered by the war. Band yourselves together, not in factions, race against race.’ May I not, in all delicacy and in good taste, with propriety quote and apply this—the dying injunction of the great Senator to the negro—to the white and colored citizens of Louisiana?

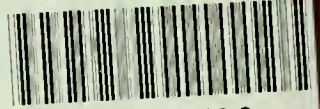
“In conclusion, allow me to add that the deliverance that we need and seek from misgovernment demands the co-operation of the good men of both parties and both races; and the spirit of a successful contest, while frank, bold, earnest, and, in the rebuke of individual wrong-doers, even severe, must not be narrow, proscriptive, or unjust. Laying aside all bitterness and prejudice; standing upon a platform that guarantees equal and exact justice to all classes of citizens; proscribing no man, or race, or color; having in view only the restoration of our State to its normal and legitimate condition; in the majesty of our rights, let us demand that honesty and capacity shall administer the government of the State.”







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